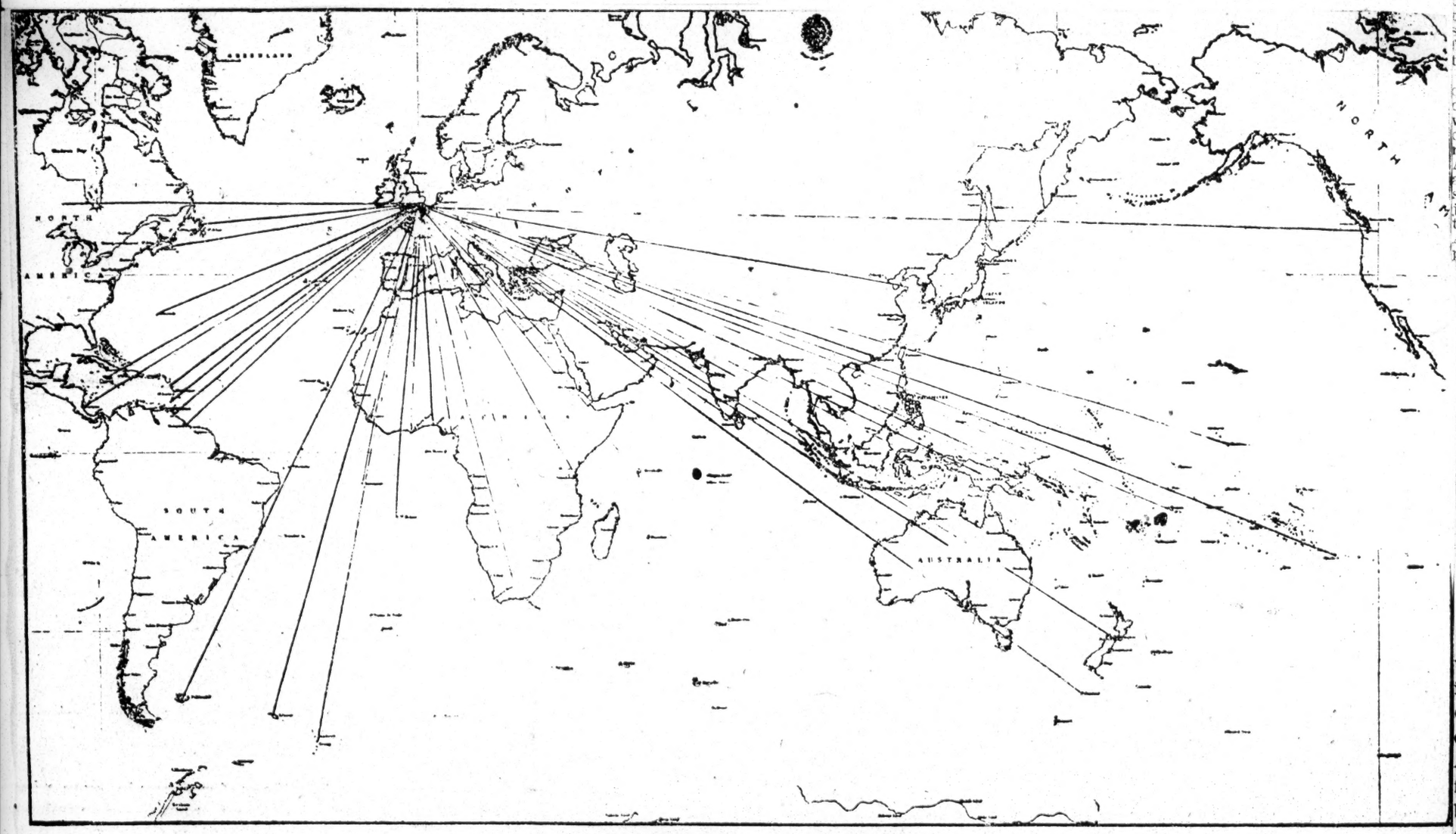
Segregation – 1916



ASSEMBLING AN EMPIRE.

From Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies, British subjects, white and colored, came to England t[o] ight. The chart has to do only with British possessions. Englishmen also came home from all other quarters of the globe.

SEGREGATION LAW FOR CITY PLANNED

Councilman Renfroe's Ordinance Will Differ in Detail From One Declared Unconstitutional in 1915.

Councilman J. N. Renfroe, of the First ward, has prepared an ordinance for the segregation of the races in the different wards of the city and will introduce it into council on Monday for its first reading.

The caption of the ordinance reads as follows: "An ordinance to prevent conflict and ill feeling between the white and colored races in the city of Atlanta; and to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare, by making reasonable provisions requiring, as far as practicable, the use of separate blocks for residences, places of abode and places of assembly by white and colored people respectively."

This ordinance is drawn to take the place of the one passed by council in 1914, and introduced by Councilman Claude Ashley making similar provisions for segregation and which was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court some time during 1915, in a decision handed down in the case of an injunction against the city to prevent the enforcement of the law.

Declared Unconstitutional.

In declaring the ordinance unconstitutional the court rendered the opinion that it was seeking to deprive citizens of the right of owning and trading in property without due process of law. This decision hit at the foundation of the ordinance and following the opinion of the court no effort was made to enforce it.

The same ordinance, or ordinances, drawn from and based on the one introduced by Councilman Ashley, has been held constitutional in other states. Kentucky passed a law drawn from this ordinance almost entirely. The ordinance of Councilman Ashley was taken from a combination of the ordinances of similar bearing at that time being enforced in Baltimore and Virginia cities.

Councilman Renfroe has been promised the support of several members of council in his ordinance. Councilman Ashley has notified him that if his ordinance differs from the one he introduced in such way as to make it meet the requirements of the court he will give it his hearty support.

Differs From Old Law.

The new ordinance differs in two main points from the ordinance of Councilman Ashley. It was drawn to overcome the difficulties met by the former ordinance and is the work of the city attorney.

The main points of difference provide in the new ordinance that the majority of property owners along a block, whether white or colored, shall determine if said block is white or colored. The old ordinance provided that all owners of property in a block must be white to make that block a white block and colored to make it a negro block.

In the new ordinance no change is made in the effect of the ownership of lots. In other words, if owned by a negro he can build on his property and occupy the structure. The negro owner is given all interests vested in his property at the time he makes the purchase. The old ordinance did not allow a negro owner of property to build on and occupy his house. Under the new ordinance the controversy over this point is left for decision in the future.

Provisions of Ordinance.

Any house leased, rented or occupied after the law becomes effective shall be governed by the terms of the law.

All building permits issued after the passage of the ordinance shall bear on their face the use to which the structure is to be put, whether for white or colored people. A similar statement shall be posted on or near the lot and published in the newspapers of the city for a period of two weeks from the date of the issuance of the permit. Protest of the building shall be made within five days from the last publication by more than 50 per cent of the property owners along the block to prevent the erection of the structure.

Any changes made in the use and occupancy of the residences in the city under the provisions of the ordinance shall be reported at once to the building inspector by the owner. A fine of not less than five dollars and not more than fifty is provided for violation of this section. The building inspector shall not be allowed to issue any permit for the occupation of a building other than provided by the ordinance.

The building inspector shall be required to keep for record maps of the city blocks showing sections used by white and colored people and make such changes from time to time as shall be necessary to keep these maps correct. Any person violating or aiding and abetting in the violation of any of the sections of the ordinance shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $200 or thirty days on the gang, either or both. All ordinances in conflict shall be repealed.

SEGREGATION

The Dallas Express

HOT SHOT FROM 1-22-16

The Negro Hating Segregation Agitators—Trying to Create Bad Feeling Toward the Negro.

Tuesday night at Rusk School house (white) the men who want to say where a Negro shall live, held a meeting. There was all sorts of talk except the right kind. One would never have thought that free born white Americans, who boast of "American fairness," and whose sympathies are being expressed every Sunday in their contributions to convert the heathen and protect the Armenians, could ever hold a meeting like that in Dallas against a portion of the population, whose only offense is that they buy decent homes from the brothers and fathers of the men who held the meeting.

Below we reproduce from the Times Herald of Wednesday some hot talk at the meeting:

George K. Butcher: "It is high time to stop talking and get busy,. All this talk about investigation is hot air. Our grandchildren will be voting before the matter is settled, if we stay here and talk."

Continuing his talk, Mr. Butcher said that the league had taken up the segregation matter over a month ago with the city commissioners, but that the Deere Park people seemed no nearer their goal. "Let us show the people of Dallas that we mean business. The people are with us, and

will vote for the ordinance," he said.

Pulls His Poll Tax.

Will Spurgin started things sizzling by pulling his poll tax. "These are the things we want to get some action with," he said. "If the commissioners can pass the anti-fishing ordinance at White Rock and other ordinances so easily, I don't see why they cannot pass the segregation ordinance, which would do more good than those measures."

County Commissioner Jim Miller said that the city commissioners did not understand the vital importance to people directly affected by Negro encroachment.

"The board is starting other ordinances and business matters but have not acted on our petition," he said. "I am strong for the initiative petition. I may have to suffer for my views, but I'm willing to pay the penalty."

Someone read an item from a Negro newspaper, which urged Negroes to pay their poll taxes and vote against segregation.

Will Ledbetter told the meeting that the encroachment of Negroes on Thomas avenue had depreciated the the value of his property about $1500. "I'm law-abiding but such conditions make me feel like an anarchist," he said. "I have to sit and see my home gradually destroyed without any recourse."

Rev. Dr. Thompson said that in Oklahoma "the colored brethren live apart." He was strong for the ordinance.

Bruce Eaton promised to get 100 signatures, so did J. O. Hambrick, who declared this is a white man's country, and "we propose to keep it so."

Scores Real Estate Men.

Professor J. B. Zimmerman said that the total taxes paid by Negroes in Dallas would not support even the Negro schools for nine months. He said that Negroes could have improvements if they paid for them, but that they should not be allowed to move into white territory to secure them.

"A set of real estate men who foist Negroes on defenseless white people are no better than the Negroes," Mr. Zimmerman declared amid applause. "We have appealed to the city commissioners but what have they done? What sincerity of purpose have they shown?"

Someone proposed that a committee should again call on the mayor and reiterate their petition. This met with disfavor.

"I've got a poll tax receipt. I don't have to kow-tow to the mayor. We asked him politely to help us out and he has not done it; I wouldn't walk across this room to see him again," another member of the league said.

Sam Nesbitt [illegible] not think that they [illegible] on their knees to the [illegible] advocated further pressing of their petition at the city hall.

"The board was here some weeks ago and appeared to be filled with the spirit of segregation," Jim Miller said. "Brother Cason announced that this was a white man's country and that anyone who thought it was not ought to reorganize. Now if the board does not think that Deere Park means business they had better reorganize themselves."

Wants a Color Line.

F. P. Cravens advocated the passage of a resolution drawing a color line at some street beyond which no Negro settlers should come. He said that once a property dispute was settled in Pine Bluff, Ark., by the use of dynamite. He said nobody ever found out who touched off the fuse. He said that perhaps a little moral suasion might convince Negro settlers that they were not welcome in the midst of a white settlement. Mr. Cravens said he thought the commissioners were acting for the best interests of the city at large.

"It's all bosh to say that Negroes do not want social equality. That's what they want to get in white territory for—to show off and boast among their own color. A Negro in a white block hurts property as much as a case of small pox," Mr. Cravens declared.

People on Poe and Haskell and Washington immediately wanted the color line to be extended to their district. No action was taken.

"Let's get busy," said George K. Butcher, in calling committee meetings for Thursday. "We will answer Mayor Lindsley's letter with 5,000 names on initiative petitions."

Committees appointed are J. T. Miller, chairman, and Joe E. Lawther, Fred Lake, J. W. Shanks and Rev. J. H. Snow.

The committee appointed to handle the circulating of the petitions is composed of J. S. Nesbitt, chairman, and J. C. Hambrick, Will Spurgeon, Bruce Eaton, Will Ledbetter, T. E. Masters, Dr. H. S. Thomas and V. L. Potts. The chairman has the power to appoint two additional members for this committee.

The finance committee follows: Fred Lake, chairman; Matt L. Cobb, John Coker and W. D. Sedgwick.

(We reproduce the above statements to show just what sort of stuff a Negro has to wade through in Dallas to live in a decent home. The Negro should pay his poll taxes and prepare to face these enemies with his only legal weapon. The colored folk here are to be congratulated that they have not allowed the red shirt utterances of these flannel mouthed agitators to deter them from their plain privilege to buy a home and attend to their own business. The Dallas Express desires to encourage the down-trodden and despised Negroes of Dallas, to go on and pay their poll tax and get ready to vote against segregation. The Negro haters of Dallas are not different from their kinsmen everywhere. They are of the same frame of mind as those who made human slavery a hell on earth and have set themselves in opposition to the Negro's advancement in all directions. There is a consolation in the truth of history—that truth is, God is not dead and still rules in human affairs, even in Dallas, Texas.

The Welfare Association is still hard at work to make the segregation ordinance stand in the courts. Of course, from the very fact that the cases were taken directly to the United States District Court, it seemed to sound an alarm, or throw a bomb into the segregationist quarters. They are now making a mad appeal to the prejudices of their followers to give more money, trying to keep those unAmerican laws on the statute books of St. Louis.

Remember it has cost the Welfare Association nearly fifty thousand dollars to pass the law, when they knew it was unconstitutional, and they are depending upon the "almighty dollar" to make it "stick."

Below is a copy of letters that are being sent out appealing for more money.

Dear Friend:

If your home were on fire wouldn't you turn in an alarm and then pitch in and help put it out, if possible? If the value of your home and the civic pride of your city were in danger wouldn't you do all in your power by helping further support a movement whose sole aim and purpose was to protect the value of that home and that city?

You probably know that the Negroes have filed an injunction suit in the United States District Court, asking that the city officials be restrained from enforcing the segregation ordinances. St. Louis has never had a more important issue to sustain than segregation. The 3 to 1 victory at the polls, however, has stirred up the opposition to such a high pitch, that they are making every possible preparation to have this success annulled. You probably have noted the special array of legal talent opposed to us. Just think—the Negroes are being represented in this injunction suit by eight prominent white attorneys, who will try all in their power to rob St. Louis and you of this hard earned segregation victory.

What are we to do? Sit still with clasped hands and see our victory vanish? Positively and emphatically "NO." The average successful lawyer has very little Federal or United States Court practice and even less knowledge and practice on points of constitutionality, therefore, it was very essential that specialists on constitutional law be employed to present our side of the case. Here is what we have done. Employed Honorable Sherman Steele, professor of constitutional law at St. Louis University and Attorney Chilton Atkinson, and other prominent attorneys, to act as associate counsellors in this injunction proceeding, which will be heard in the United States District Court on March 28, 1916, by Judge Dyer. Can you imagine a more disastrous possibility confronting the home owners of St. Louis?—people who have sacrificed and struggled in order to secure a home of their own—than to have their neighborhood suddenly invaded by Negroes, the property value and loan value shattered and ruined practically over night? This is just what will happen if our segregation ordinances are now held in abeyance.

We are depending entirely upon popular subscriptions and your further support, as we have no means otherwise with which to pay our attorneys and incidental expense. We have but recently received sufficient funds to meet our deficit. We must have help. Please lend us your assistance and be just as liberal with us as you can, but above all send it quickly. If you can't help us much more, please help if only a very little. Please give this your immediate attention—we are not asking it for ourselves, but for the home owners and home lovers of St. Louis—the plain people.

If we can raise the funds to pay our expenses we feel certain segregation will be upheld in the courts—if we can't it is very likely the Negro will win and the White man will be defeated. Please let us have your assistance at once.

With sincere faith that you will not fail us, we are,

Very truly yours,
United Welfare Association.
Per Felix P. Lawrence, Pres.

$8,310 SPENT FOR SEGREGATION VOTE:

NO APPROPRIATION

Election Commissioners Have Already Contracted for Printing and Booths.

Following the failure of the Board of Aldermen to make an appropriation last night to defray the expenses of an election on race segregation February 29, it became known today that the Board of Election Commissioners already have let contracts totaling $8,310 for the election.

These contracts are for printing and for renting election booths. The printing contracts are for $1,200. There are 474 voting places. They are to be used January 15, for registration, February 1 for revision and February 29 for the election. The rental of all the buildings for the three days amounts to $7,110.

If the election is not held the city will be out money already contracted for.

City Counselor Danes said that in case the Board of Aldermen fail to make an appropriation the Comptroller must draw on the City Treasurer for money to defray expenses for election. Comptroller Player said he would consult with Danes before drawing on the treasurer.

The Aldermen avoided voting on the bill to appropriate money by failing to suspend the rules. It is necessary to suspend the rules before a vote can be taken without several readings. No one made a motion to suspend the rule. The Charter makes it mandatory on the Board of Aldermen to make election appropriations.

Hector G. Phillips, negro attorney who told The Star earlier in the week he will contest the initiative provisions of the charter in the courts, and thus try to prevent the election, told The Star today he would bring an injunction against the City Treasurer to prevent him from issuing money to pay for the election. He also will attempt to enjoin the Board of Election Commissioners to prevent them from holding the election.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

INJUNCTION STOPS SEGREGATION CASES

Cases under the new city ordinance on segregation were for a second time held up in recorder's court yesterday by a temperory injunction from superior court. A case was made against three negroes named Wilkes for whom the injunction was obtained yesterday morning. A number of the segregation cases will be tried before the recorder Monday afternoon, when the city attorney will be present, and the question of permanent injunction will probably be settled.

Segregation—1916

HOW LOUISVILLE VIEWS SEGREGATION AFTER TRIAL OF NEARLY TWO YEARS

St. Louis Post Dispatch
FEB 20 1916

White Residents Defend It but Negroes Say They Have Been Deeply Humiliated and Deprived of Rights —Their Bitterness Growing.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 19.—Race segregation such as is proposed for St. Louis in the special election set for Feb. 29 is an accomplished fact in Louisville, although the validity of its segregation law has not been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, where a test case is pending, the first of its kind to reach that tribunal.

The white people of the city are practically a unit in favor of it. Most of them say and actually believe that the negroes also have been won over. In the sense that there is little overt negro opposition, this is true. The fact is, that while the negroes are accepting the situation with resignation and with the best grace possible, there is an under current of deep resentment and bitterness among them.

Proponents of the measure say that this feeling has been stirred up by outside agitators and declare the matter will right itself when the negroes come to realize that segregation is an advantage rather than a detriment to their race. Negro leaders insist, on the other hand, that there is an ineradicable feeling among their people that they have been unnecessarily humiliated and deprived of their legal constitutional rights and that this has crystallized a racial antipathy toward the whites such as Louisville negroes had not before known.

Law Fairly Enforced.

This is a matter which only the future can determine. The one positive thing about it is that Louisville has a segregation law which segregates. It is being carefully enforced and every possible precaution is taken to bring about enforcement with a minimum of friction and unfairness. The authorities have taken great pains to persuade the negroes that the betterment and not the humiliation of their race is intended.

The Louisville ordinance was prepared by Stuart Chevalier, Assistant City Attorney. (In Louisville the City Attorney corresponds to the City Counselor in St. Louis.) The caption declares it to be a measure to "prevent conflict and ill feeling between the white and colored races in the city." It was unanimously passed by the City Council after two public hearings and became effective May 11, 1914. The Court of Appeals has declared it to be valid in test cases and the only hope left to its opponents is that the United States Supreme Court may hold that it violates the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution.

It provides that the City Building Inspector shall prepare and keep for inspection maps of all blocks which are occupied as residences, showing what houses are inhabited by negroes and what by whites. If a majority in any block is of one race, that block shall be declared "white" or "colored," as the case may be.

If, for illustration, there were a block with five negro and six white families, that would be called a "white" block. The negroes living there at the time the ordinance became effective might remain. They might even leave a house and let another negro family take it. No negro, however, could acquire a new home in that block, and if a white family follows a negro family into any house, that house must never again be occupied by negroes.

Meaning of "Block."

The word "block" as used in the ordinance does not mean a square, but only the houses on both sides of any street between any two intersecting streets, or between an intersecting street and an intersecting alley. The law thus does not affect any property rights acquired in any part of the city before its passage. Great care was taken to use parallel phrasing to make the measure apply to negroes and whites without apparent discrimination.

The genesis of this legislation in Louisville was identically the same as that of the segregation movement in St. Louis—the invasion of white residence districts by negro families. W. D. Binford, superintendent of the composing room of the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Times, is generally accredited with having started it.

Binford bought property on West Kentucky street and built a home. A short time thereafter a negro bought property adjoining it, but fronting on another street, in a district where there were no other negro families. Binford wrote a letter of protest, which was printed in a newspaper, and which advocated segregation. Other letters poured in and practically all of them indorsed Binford's suggestions. In a comparatively short time a strong segregation sentiment developed. Binford organized clubs and conducted a campaign of speech-making. Influential politicians were interested.

They took the matter up with the Mayor, the City Attorney and other officers, and these in turn made segregation an administration measure. Assistant City Attorney Chevalier was instructed to make a careful investigation of the problem and to prepare an ordinance. He visited all the other cities where the scheme had been tried, spending much time in Baltimore, Richmond and Norfolk, Va. From their composite experiences he drafted the Louisville ordinance, which has been called perhaps the fairest one to both races which has yet appeared.

The opposition at the Council's public hearings was unorganized and sparodic. Negroes were invited to appear, and some of them voiced protests. A short time afterwards, however, a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeared and called the negro leaders together for a conference. They formed a local organization and contributed $600 as an expense fund.

This opposition did not deter the Council from its unanimous decision to pass the ordinance. As soon as the law became effective the organization prepared to fight it. Moorfield Storey of Lincoln, Mass., a noted lawyer and national president of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People acted as attorney for the negro cause in all of the important test litigation that ensued.

It was hardly expected that the first attempts to enforce the new law would be without friction and possibly violence. To the surprise of everybody very little real friction resulted and no violence. In the early days there was a scramble to get control of enough houses in certain blocks to make them white or negro, and in this game the negroes proved to be quite as adept as the whites.

There was one block in which negroes and whites were evenly divided and the negroes wished to retain it. It had but one vacant house and the real estate agents who had the rental of it were induced to let it go to a negro family. The family occupied it three days and moved to less expensive quarters. But their occupancy, short as it was, made the block "negro," and that house could never again be rented to a white person. Before it could be rented at all the monthly price had to be reduced about [illegible] Such [illegible] were the exceptions rather than the rule, and although there were cases where enforcement worked individual hardship one way or another, on the whole the law was put into practical operation with comparatively little difficulty and with fewer complaints than had been expected.

Two Aspects of Case.

The whole question of segregation here, as in other places, has two distinct aspects, the economical and the sentimental. Curiously enough, neither has worked out exactly as the theorists imagined it would.

One of the strongest arguments for segregation was that it would stabilize property values in streets that lay in the pathway of negro invasion. Formerly, whenever a negro family moved into a block which before had been occupied exclusively by whites, property values in that block immediately declined. This undoubtedly worked hardship on many home owners and from these were recruited most of the [illegible] champions of segregation.

It turns out that property values in such districts actually have been stabilized but, on the other hand, there has been a great depreciation of values in rental districts that formerly had been occupied by negroes and whites of the poorer classes. It is an open question as to whether the gain in one way has not been more than offset by loss in the other.

The Fidelity and Columbia Trust Co. has perhaps the largest rental business in Louisville. D. F. Murphy, in charge of its rental department, is unqualifiedly of the opinion that the loss through depreciation of rents in the segregated districts more than offsets the aggregate gain. He is, however, of the opinion that the general benefit to the city from segregation will more than compensate for an undeniable property loss.

In districts where both white and negro laborers lived formerly, according to Murphy, the whites proved much the more desirable tenants. They were more prompt in paying, more thrifty and less inclined to waste their hard-earned money for trivial things. They occupied the best homes they could afford and, naturally, rents for these places were higher than the average rents paid by negroes.

This competition disappeared with segregation. All whites moved out of those districts. The houses had to be rented to negroes or left unoccupied. The negroes could not afford the old rents, so rates had to be cut. Moreover, negro tenants take less care of a place than white ones and the wear-and-tear on buildings they occupy is much greater. This has meant a general lowering of property values in the entire district affected.

Serious Problems Raised.

A. E. Mueller, president of the Louisville Real Estate Board, who favors segregation on general principles, declared that the real estate men of the city have been compelled to face many serious problems through the operation of the new law. So serious are they, in fact, the directors of the board are quietly making an investigation into the subject.

[illegible] is also connected with a real [illegible] which handles a large number of rental properties. So far as the [illegible] able to discover, the depreciation in the [illegible] about offsets [illegible] stabilization of [illegible] parts of the [illegible]

[illegible] probably [illegible] gs of the [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] at a [illegible] went into [illegible] been established as kept out [illegible] ock.

[illegible] against segre- [illegible] eard was that [illegible] groes to live in [illegible] e this is so, but even [illegible] would be because before the law was enacted the negroes had voluntarily chosen such sections of the city in which to live, for the law does not disturb the negro where it finds him.

"The character of houses in a given district is determined by economic and not by legal conditions and there is no reason in law why the negro sections should not be the finest parts of the city. It is equally absurd to attempt to make the morals of the negro dependant upon geographical conditions."

Negro Section Near Vice Zone.

As a matter of fact, the largest negro section in Louisville extends over the segregated vice district. The negroes have at least one beautiful street, Chestnut, with handsome houses on either side, a good branch library, a Y. M. C. A. branch, fine churches and a $150,000 office building, the Pythian temple. Yet within a stone's throw of this big building are three disorderly houses and, within a few blocks are many others, some inhabited and frequented by whites and others inhabited and frequented by negroes.

Wilson Lovett, a negro insurance man and a man of high standing among those of his race, declared that it was such conditions as this that made segre-

gation intolerable.

"It is true," he said, "that many of our people have been living in this section a long time, and that these conditions existed before segregation went into effect. But you must remember one thing. The negro is not wealthy and it is only by years of industry and thrift that he can better his condition. As fast as one of the better class among us makes a little progress in the world, he tries to get a better home for himself and his family.

"He doesn't really want to live among white people. He would rather live among people of his own race. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but they are isolated cases. You have only to look at Chestnut street from Ninth on. We have good homes here and I think this is a street of which nobody in Louisville would be ashamed.

"But under segregation we are limited to this district. I am not thinking of today so much as of 10 years from now. We shall be crowded into these streets and similar ones. Today a negro man must bring up his children, perhaps, with a disorderly resort on one side of his home and a gambling house on the other. If he wants to move, where else can he go?"

As what he considered the crowning humiliation of his race, Lovett took the writer to where the new negro high school building is being constructed. It is an old house, to be remodeled, facing on Chestnut. Chestnut here is a broad, well-paved thoroughfare. The houses opposite it are occupied exclusively by white people and therefore it has been designated as a "white" block. So the building is to be turned around facing on a cross street, a squalid little roadway crowded with wretched hovels which are inhabited by poor negroes.

Humiliation to Negro.

The Rev. D. L. Ferguson, pastor of the Church of the Merciful Savior (colored, Episcopal), declared that segregation had worked many disadvantages in a property way as well as in other ways, to his people. It has a tendency to keep negroes in alleys, he said, and even makes the value of the more desirable negro houses stationary when there is not actual depreciation.

"It has left the negro," the minister said, "feeling that he is undesirable and he is tremendously humiliated. It defeats the ostensible purpose of the law, to keep down racial feeling, by stirring that very feeling up. It shows us how great against us is the white man's prejudice.

"The ignorant foreign immigrants blight a district in which they settle, causing property values to depreciate. Yet they are not segregated—that is only for the negro. What other explanation can there be for it than race prejudice?

"I think it is an unwise thing for the white man as well as the negro. It will mean congested districts and slums for the negroes, where housing conditions are unimproved and sanitation is neglected. Yet from those very slums will go the servant that works in the white man's home and into those crowded, unsanitary houses will come the white man's linen to be laundered.

"Another thing for the white man to consider is that segregation will mean a greater condensation of the negro vote. In time we shall have wards wholly populated by negroes. Will we not elect those of our own race to places in the City Council and the Board of Education?

"After all the greatest thing we suffer is the humiliation. It is only in rare instances that our people have sought to live in white neighborhoods. We are supposed to be American citizens to whom the Constitution guarantees the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and yet we are not at liberty to build our homes where we wish to. We believe this thing is undemocratic and wrong, but we are loyal and will submit if it is the law."

B. S. Jones, a negro druggist, declared that the segregation law worked hardships on negroes because it was unequally enforced. He pointed to the white immoral resorts as the proof of his contention.

Dr. Lattimore, a prominent negro physician, voiced the same complaint. He declared that the new A. M. E. Zion Church, built at a cost of $32,000, had as one of its closest neighbors a house of ill fame. Protests have been made, he said, but the authorities have done nothing about them.

There are only three negro saloon keepers in Louisville, Dr. Lattimore said, and yet two-thirds of all the saloons in the city are in the negro sections. Many of them have cafes where men and women are served with drinks. The writer passed several saloons in that district and saw women, with buckets, entering or leaving them.

Enforcement of Ordinance.

The business of enforcing the segregation ordinance has been entrusted to Building Inspector O'Sullivan and his staff. O'Sullivan is authority for the statement that few complaints have been made by negroes and that when they are made they are investigated and remedied as promptly as complaints made by white persons. The city has also made an arrangement whereby all disorderly resorts are to be closed by Nov. 1, 1918.

When the complaint of the negroes as to vice conditions in their section is brought to the attention of the authorities, they reply that those conditions existed before segregation, when the negroes voluntarily chose to live there, and that segregation had nothing to do with it. They are inclined to the belief that the matter will work itself out automatically, because the whites will leave the district and their places will be taken by negroes.

There are six sections of the city in which negroes live, but the one centering about Chestnut street is the largest. Louisville has a population of more than 200,000 and there are about 50,000 negroes. A Deputy Assessor pointed out that there was considerable room for negro expansion and declared that there was no need for congestion in any part of the city

It is noticeable that in the downtown negro district there are unpaved streets Some of them are lined with shacks on either hand, and at least one, where the mud is deep, has street car tracks. However, there are also unpaved streets where white people live. Before any street can be paved, the property owners on each side must ask for the improvement and bear a large part of the expense. Where they are unwilling to do so or are too poor, the street goes unpaved, regardless of whether it is in a negro or white section.

er Cutting Bureau in the World

STATES

COLUMBIA, S. C.

APR 27 1916

NEGRO TRUCKMEN BARRED BY LAW

New Act Affects Cotton Mill Practice.

RACIAL SEGREGATION

Persons of Different Races May Not Work in Same Room.

Acting under an opinion by the attorney general, Commissioner Watson of the State department of agriculture has issued an order to prohibit the employment of negroes as truckmen in textile plants of the State.

The following notice was sent to all textile plants in the State:

"At the last session of the general assembly an act was passed to amend the act of 1915, known as the 'race segregation act.' By the terms of the new act the word 'truckmen' is omitted under the designation of the classes of labor that are exempted from the terms of the act. The effect of the omission of this term from the wording of the act of 1916, I am advised by the attorney general, is to prohibit the use of truckmen of one race in a room where operatives of another race are employed.

"In consequence of this change in the law, if you are employing negro truckmen in any room where white operatives are employed, it will be necessary for you to abandon immediately such practice, for this department has no alternative but to enter prosecutions in all cases of violations coming to the attention of the State factory inspectors. I trust that all operators of textile plants in the State will give immediate attention to this matter and obviate the necessity of taking cases to court."

The following is the opinion by the attorney general:

"Answering your letter of the 24th inst., I beg to say that the omission of the word 'truckmen,' which appeared in Section 3 of the act of 1915, from the same section of the act of 1916, with regard to the segregration of the races in textile factories, has the effect of prohibiting the use of truckmen of one race in a room where operatives of another race are employed. This may or may not have been an intentional change on the part of the legislature, but the law must be interpreted to give effect to the change in terms used by the legislature."

Commissioner Watson, in commenting upon the situation that has arisen, said that this change of law would be far-reaching in its effect. It has been the practice, he said, of practically every cotton mill in the State to employ negroes to do the trucking. Of course, under the terms of the law, this will mean that all of those negroes will have to be replaced by white men.

SEGREGATION UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Supreme Court Intimates In Opinion Written by Judge Henry W. Bond That Law Would be Declared Unconstitutional. Initiative Clause is Declared Legal.

St. Louis Argus

The Supreme Court of Missouri went out of its way in the decision upholding the validity of the initiative provisions of the new city charter, last Monday, to indicate that what would be the fate of the proposed segregation ordinances should they be adopted and come before that tribunal for adjudication. The opinion was written by Judge Bond and holds that the initiative provided for in the charter can only be exercised by the people after the Board of Aldermen has failed or refused to enact the legislation which the people desire. This, he holds, is not enacting legislation independent of "the house of legislation" required by the constitution of Missouri, Sec. 22 of Article IX. 2/25/16.

At the outset the court makes it clear that the proposed segregation ordinances are not before the court and are not being passed on. Judge Bond said in this regard: "**The question of the constitutionality of these laws (segregation laws) is not, therefore, now presented for decision; for during the process of legislation in any mode the work of the law-makers is not subject to judicial arrest or control, nor open to judicial inquiry.**" After stating that they may be properly brought before the court for review and determination after they will have been passed, the court proceeds to indicate their fate in the following language:

"**Nor can it be doubted what judgment would be given if it were shown that a law had been enacted violative of the fundamental principle upon which the government of the state and nation is founded, or destructive of the legal rights of person or property of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States. For it must be borne in mind that no citizen of this state has any legal or political right which does not belong to every other who has not forfeited it by conviction of crime.**

The intimation clearly shows the position the Supreme Court will take if the measure is brought up to it for consideration. St. Louis can ill afford to defy the Constitution by voting in favor of segregation next Tuesday. The measure should be buried so deep that its future resurrection will be absolutely impossible. The polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. SCRATCH YES on both ordinances.

Progressive Farmer

Must Help White Tenants Get Land

IN PROBABLY no other state in the South do the daily papers take such intelligent and active interest in rural problems as in South Carolina. A case in point is offered by the following timely editorial from the Columbia Record: 2/26/16.

"The people of South Carolina who have taken time from personal politics long enough to inquire into this matter are in favor of the state doing something to put agriculture upon a safe basis by providing some way in which the white tenant may get the money with which to acquire the ownership of the land which he tills.

"This has become more than a mere theory. It is a necessity. It is a dreadful fact that some counties in South Carolina have a smaller white population than they had 100 years ago. In other counties the Negroes are acquiring the ownership of property. The strength of any state, any nation, depends upon the farming people.

"The state of South Carolina is today facing the greatest crisis in many years. Our farm lands must be taken over by white men owning small tracts, or our system of agriculture will gravitate into the hands of a few men and our State as a people will ultimately be debased."

Segregation - 1916

KANSAS CITY MISSIONARY FIGHTS FOR SEGREGATION!

The Topeka Plaindealer

Sunday School Worker "Among the Colored People" Has Change of Heart and Joins Hands With the Devil.

12-29-

Prof. G. A. Gregg, of Western University, Removes the Mask from Hypocrite, C. B. Hewlett, Former Co-Worker in the Sunday School.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Kansas City, Kan., Dec. 19.
Hon C. B. Hewlett, Kansas City, Kansas:

Dear Sir:—I have been informed that you are advocating segregation. Having been associated with you in the most pleasant manner for a number of years in the Sunday school work and having learned to know you as a missionary worker and feeling assured that you were keenly interested in the helpful, constructive welfare of all men, I was loath to believe the information concerning you. There is within me a desire to disbelieve even what facts drive home upon me.

If it is true, I am heartily sorry, for I have spared no pains to speak your praises and stress upon the broad hearted man that I had found you to be.

I am sorry because the hope of any group of people that make up the minority lies largely in the good will, fair minded, broad hearted men and women who are identified with the majority. I had counted you as one among the friends of humanity.

But, Brother Hewlett, segregation is absolutely out of harmony with Christianity. It intensifies hatred, ill-will, sours the lives of those who entertain the thought, makes men ugly in thought and deed, makes life miserable for all concerned.

You, by the comfort of your position, the prosperity of your business, theremoteness of your experience from unkind treatment, are not in the least aware of the cruelty of your action.

It has been a necessity as well as a pleasure for me to have been born, raised to manhood as a neighbor to white people. This is axiomatic, for where could a colored man or a man of any race live without being neighbor to the majority?

Throughout these many years I have been neighbored by some of the best white men and women that ever walked earth's pleasant places. I now have as good neighbors as one would desire.

It was my purpose to attend the meeting last Thursday evening, but when I arrived home from school my neighbor, who belongs to the majority, had left an invitation for me to be at his home to consider with the other property owners on our street what kind of pavement we wanted. So I decided to go with the constructive group rather than the destructive.

I am grieved indeed to think that while we are nearing the week when shall come echoing down the centuries that helpful, inspiring, soul-stirring theme,"Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," it is to be marred by the man-made theme, "Hatred on Earth, Ill Will to Men," and especially from one who has been reputed to be champion of the former.

My friend Hewlett. you have chosen the easier course. I have no doubt of your succeeding. You have the course of least resistance. You will have a greater following than was yours in the two year presidency of the Wyandotte County Sunday School Association. You will have the crowd. You may have the law interpreted your way. If your numbers are large enough the judges may interpret the constitution to your liking. Commissioners will agree (sometimes) for a time to yield to the wrong.

You will ride roughshod over the hearts and ambitions and hopes of my people, who have it hard at best. You will turn loose the worst element of your people and will encourage unkind words and deeds in others who would not think of resorting to such.

I would that you, like Paul, could see a vision and right about face and work for the good of humanity Help the colored man, who needs the help your advantages can give. Help him in his church life. Help him in his civic life. If he has undesirable traits it is due in large measure to the daily naggings he encounters from those who ought to help him. I would that you in your quiet hour would meditate and in your meditation put yourself in my place or any colored man's place and decide what you need most a helping hand or a crushing hand. If your meetings are not closed to reason, I crave the opportunity to speak in our defense.

I would respectfully call your attention to these significant lines: "This is the only generation that we can reach." "The light that shines farthest shines brightest at home." "Serve God by helping man." This is the cry of the age from all races. I am committed to this program.

I wish you well, Mr. Hewlett, in your business, home life, and I wish you the season's greetings.

I believe you are in the wrong clutch and are going backward. I trust that the good spirit of the past will enable you to reverse.

G. A. GREGG,
Director of Layman's Missionary Forward Movement for Kansas.

PROF. G. A. GREGG,
Director of Layman's Missionary Forward Movement for Kansas.

THE ST. LOUIS VERDICT.

The Freeman

The St. Louis Verdict is astounding There are not many persons who thought one way or the other about the probable result of the segregation vote of that city last Tuesday who entertained the notion that segregationists would win by a majority of 30,000 The vote for segregation was 52,520; the vote against it being 17,876.

The result, of course, will not mean a civil upheavel of any kind, nor will it make a great difference in the matter of residence, as St. Louis, we take it, like most cities of large colored population, finds its colored citizens living fairly in groups. This being true it says, also, that the white people live practically in groups. Natural inclination, poverty, association for mutual benefits have done this for the colored people in St. Louis as elsewhere

The grouping as it concerns our race has never been considered the eminently proper thing, since from the very beginning it has had the tendency to drive off other citizens, and because of our poverty, and the scorn of white people owing to it, and our race variety and previous condition of servitude, the more prosperous among us, many of them, have seen fit to break away when the opportunity came to them. This disposition on the part of what is called the better class colored people and the known position of the white people have made for an easy victory for the segregationists. The bulk of the race is practically left without friends in the matter being deserted by influential colored people and all of the white people.

The prosperous colored people are not to be held to be reprehensible in the mater, since they in deserting their low vaulted past simply exercised their privilege as American citizens, and as they should do in keeping with the spirit af progression and of which no race has a monopoly. But they can readily see how they have unconsciously contributed to the days status. The suffering if we may thus speak of it is from a civil viewpoint, and but spiritual at that. However, this is more than trifling because the progress of people is measured largely by the spiritual freedom—the ability to come and go without let or hindrance, whether we decide to come or stay. St. Louis has instituted a new slavery, just as certain as the old, and as harrowing to the spirit. All communities that have done as St. Louis have instittuted a new slavery. It ought not go farther for the good of this nation, which is now threatened from every angle.

Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

rom OKLAHOMA

ddress OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA

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FOR SEGREGATION OF THE RACES

Two Ordinances Similar to Those in Effect in St. Louis Passed.

LITTLE OPPOSITION

Leading Whites and Blacks Believe Measure Will Make for Harmony.

Segregation of the white and negro races in the resident districts of Oklahoma City is provided for in two ordinances passed by the city commissioners Tuesday afternoon. Commissiner of Public Property J. G. Street fathered the new law and it received the unanimous vote of the commission. The enactment went into effect following its passage, an emergency clause having been attached.

For several months the plan of separating the whites and blacks has been under consideration. Both white and colored property owners gave their indorsement to the idea before it was finally drafted an ordinance. The city statute is the replica of an ordinance recently passed in St. Louis.

"There is absolutely no discrimination in the measure," said Doctor Street, "and I believe that it will prove satisfactory to all citizens alike as well as promoting the general welfare of the city in more ways than one."

At the present time the negro population of Oklahoma City is about 10 percent of the whole and practically all of them reside on East First, East Second, East California, East Grand and east of Wheeler park on both sides of the Frisco tracks. Recently there has been a move on the part of the blacks to get into the Maywood addition.

In Capitol Hill, with its 5,000 inhabitants there is not a negro resident. The new law means that this section of the city will be free of colored people for all time. The effect of the ordinance is not retroactive and where whites or negroes now own property in the restricted blocks they will not be molested.

However, it is thought that a strict enforcement of the law will eventually result in the race being confined to certain districts, the whites moving out of the negro settlements and the negroes taking up their habitation among their own kind.

Seventy-five percent of the population of a block is the basis for segregation. Where either race predominates in that portion the block will be considered either "white" or "colored" and there will be no encroachment from the other side. The ordinance prevents the building of churches, schools, theaters, dance or assembly halls for negroes in a "white" block.

Following are important sections of two ordinances, the definitions of the words "block" and "resident," and the penalty for violation are the same in both measures.

First Ordinance.

An ordinance to prevent ill feeling, conflict and collisions between the white and colored races in the city of Oklahoma City, Okla., and to preserve the public peace and promote the general

welfare by making reasonable provisions requiring the use of separate blocks for residence by white and colored people respectively, and declaring an emergency.

EMERGENCY ORDINANCE.

Section 1—Separate Blocks for Residence by White and Colored People Respectively.

That, from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any white person to use as a residence, or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any colored block, as the case is hereinafter defined, and it shall also be unlawful for any colored person to use as a residence or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any white block as the same is hereinafter defined. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall preclude persons of either race employed as servants by persons of the other race from residing upon the premises on which they are so employed as servants and that nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to prevent any person who, at the date of the passage of this ordinance, shall have acquired a legal right to occupy as a residence, any building or portion thereof, from exercising such legal right, and that nothing in this ordinance contained shall be contrued to apply to the use of any building or structure, except such as are, or hereafter may be, located within either a white or a colored block, as hereinbelow defined. * * *

White Block.

A white block shall be construed to mean a block which was such at the date of the passage of this ordinance, or which at any time hereafter shall become a block, in which white persons are residing and in which no colored persons are residing, except such, if any, as may be employed as servants by white residents therein, as provided in section 1 hereof; also any block which may hereafter be formed in which at the date of the passage of this ordinance, there were no residents, but which since the passage of this ordinance shall have become or which at any time hereafter may become a block in which white persons are residing and in which no colored persons are residing except such, if any, as may be employed as servants by white residents therein, as provided by section 1 hereof.

Colored Block.

A colored block shall be construed to mean a block as hereinabove defined, which at the time of the passage of this ordinance, or since, shall have become or which shall hereafter become a block in which colored persons are residing, and in which no white persons are residing, except such, if any, as may be employed as servants by colored residents therein, as provided in section 1 hereof; also any block, as the same is hereinabove defined, heretofore formed, or any block which may be hereafter formed, in which at the date of the passage of this ordinance there were no residents, but which since the passage of this ordinance shall have become or which at any time hereafter may become a block in which colored persons are residing, and in which no white persons are residing, except such, if any, as may be employed as servants by colored residents therein, as provided by section 1 hreof. * * *

Section 3—Buildings Used as Churches, Schools, Etc.

That after the passage of this ordinance, no buildings or portion of any building, in the city of Oklahoma City, shall be used as a church or for the purpose of conducting religious services, or for a school, a theater, a dance hall or assemblage hall, by white people in a colored block, as the case is hereinabove defined, and after the passage of this ordinance, no building or portion of a building in the city of Oklahoma City, shall be used as a church or for the purpose of conducting therein religious services, or for a school, a theater, a dance hall or an assemblage hall, by colored people in a white block, as the same is defined in this ordinance; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to any building or portion of a building which at the time of the passage of this ordinance is being so used. * * *

Section 5—Penalty for Violation of Ordinance.

That any and every person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $10, nor more than $100 for each and every offense, and each day upon which a violation of this ordinance shall exist shall be and constitute a separate offense.

SECOND ORDINANCE.

Section One.

That hereafter, it shall be unlawful for any white person to use as a residence or place of abode or to establish and maintain as a place of public assembly any house, building or structure or any part thereof in any black, as same is hereinafter defined, on which 75 percent or more of such houses, buildings or structures are occupied or used as residences, place of abode or public assembly by colored people,and 25 percent or less of such houses, buildings or structures are occupied or used as residence, places of abode or public assembly by white people.

Section Two.

That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any colored person to use as a residence or place of abode, or to establish and maintain as a place of public assembly any house, building or structure or any part thereof in any block, as same is hereinafter defined, on which 75 percent or moreof such houses, buildings or structures are occupied or used as residences, places of abode, or public assembly by white people, and 25 percent or less of such houses, buildings or structures are occupied or used as residences, places of abodeor public assembly by colored people. * * *

Section Five.

That nothing in this ordinance shall affect the location of any residence, places of abode, or of public assembly established previous to the approval of this ordinance, and nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent occupation of residences by white or colored servants or employes on the premises on which they are so employed.

WHITE PROPERTY OWNER HIT BY SEGREGATION

Cites Affected Property. Claims Law Bars 90 Per Cent of Population From Renting His Property

St. Louis, April 3, 1916.

To the Board of Equalization,
City Hall,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:

I find from the assessment in City Block 2830, the lot having a front of 46 feet on the north side of Eiler St., by a depth of 135 feet, and having a front of 50 feet on the alley, this property is assessed at $10 per front foot and the improvements at $1,800. The assessment is hardly in accordance with my desire to sell the property. If you were to increase the assessment, I might find someone to buy it at the assessed value.

As it is now assessed at $2,260, your increased assessment will not help me to sell it at the assessed value, and I am now willing and will be very glad to sell to the Deputy Assessor or to any member of the Board for $1,500 cash.

The lot is above grade about six feet and the average, the improvements with the lot are renting for $13 per month. The charges according to your assessment at a rate of $2.35 per hundred is $48.40—almost four months' rent, or equivalent to an income tax of 31 per cent.

In the past ten years, (I speak from experience), I find that the special taxes, amount to 10 per cent per annum, in addition to the general tax, which is equivalent to making charges against the property almost $2.60 per hundred on the assessed value.

I shall not appear before the Board, but simply call your attention to the fact that you may use your own judgment.

The property in this city block 2830 is rented to the Elijah Lodge for Colored People. Since the Segregation Act has been passed, I have been deprived of 90 per cent of the possible tenants to this property, assuming that 10 per cent of the population in this city is comprised of colored people. Why an increase of taxes should take place through an increase of assessment on any property occupied by colored people where the opportunities for obtaining tenants have been decreased by 90 per cent, may be clear to the assessor's office, but I have, up to the present time, failed to grasp the justification for increased assessment on property occupied by colored people.

Respectfully submitted by
Yours truly,
A. F. Herrmann, Agent.
John P. Herrmann, Jr., R. E. Co.

CHICAGO PAPER PUBLISHES LIE ABOUT ST. LOUIS

Most Absurd Statements About Segregation, Jim-Crow and Curfew Made to Entice the K. of P. to Call Off Their 1917 Encampment.

In an article headed "Pythians Will Not Endorse Segregation," the Chicago Defender, of March 18, publishes a series of the most infamous fabrications ever perpetrated on any city. The article refers to St. Louis segregation and is so maliciously absurd that its reproduction in whole would be only adding insult to injury. The communication apears to be written by the Defender's St. Louis correspondent and says Supreme Chancellor J. W. Green will call off the Supreme Lodge 1917 meeting of the K. of P. because race leaders will not journey to this city where they are shut off from civilization. To make the article odious the writer says, "Since this law of segregation has passed Negroes have not been permitted to go outside of their district unless policemen have their eyes on them;" "have one rear seat in street cars;" "have a line limit after 9 p.m.;" and mentions terrible punishments for violations. The article closes by appealing to Chancellor Green to do his duty and save the Pythians from such a place.

Of course, everyone in St. Louis, and every sensible person anywhere else, knows that these statements are all pure lies. Segregation is not yet in force here and may never be. There is no Jim Crow, no curfew, in fact St. Louis today is the St. Louis of old. Thousands of dollars have been subscribed by the whites to entertain the Pythians and a royal reception will be the effect. The Defender has fallen entirely off the pinnacle of modern journalism in permitting so base an article to disgrace its columns.

DON'T SUBMIT TO SEGREGATION

To My Segregated Friends Who Desire To Enjoy The Liberty Guaranteed Us By Federal Constitution.

Those of you who have manhood and womanhood enough about you to do all in your power to prevent being "JIM CROWED;" those of you who are of a character that should not be segregated or "Jim Crowed," I cordially invite you to call at my office, **I HAVE A SOLUTION THAT WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY.**

Cut this ad. out and bring it with you. It is good for $5.00 on the first payment on the purchase of any house or lot that I have for sale and I have plenty of them awaiting you—for cash or easy payment plan in good locations.

There is plenty of employment in East St. Louis and also remember there are thousands of people who live in East St. Louis and work in St. Louis and reach the down town district in less time and with less trouble than many of you who live out in the city of St. Louis. Each car crossing the bridge passes within half block of my office and my sixteen years experience in business enables me to be of great service to those desiring to buy in good locations where the property will double in value in a short time.

Come and make your home in a city where you are wanted by both white and colored.

Respectfully Yours
PEARL ABERNATHY
Phone, Kin. St. Clair 341-R
Manger ABERNATHY REALTY CO.
20-A N. Main St. E. St. Louis, Ill.

Segregation – 1916

Prominent Men Against Segregation Bill

Chicago Defender

Mayor and Other Officials Speak to Audience—Committee Receives Letter Against Bill—Mayor Willing to Speak Anytime Against Measure

2/26/16.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 25.—Addresses by Mayor Kiel and four other speakers aroused much enthusiasm among about 300 men and women present at a meeting in Central High School Tuesday evening held by citizens opposing the segregation ordinance. About two-thirds of the audience was made up of the race. Mayor Kiel, as chairman, said that he sincerely hoped the segregation ordinance would fail of passage as he believed the question of its constitutionality would linger in the courts for years, during which time bad feeling would develop between the races in St. Louis. Frederick N. Judson asserted segregation is advanced from a so-called radical prejudice which, it is claimed, impairs real estate values. "It is therefore proposed," he said, "to adopt the policy of restricting one-tenth of our population to certain prescribed districts, so as it is said they cannot invade the property which we want to sell to our white citizens. Are we prepared in Missouri as a remedy for the existing racial prejudices which interfere with the real estate, to go back to the precedents of the middle ages, and establish Ghettoes for a part of our population? In this connection it should be remembered that Missouri was the first state to abolish slavery by its own state enactment. This was done some years before the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment by the government of the nation.

Ordinances Objectionable.

"These proposed ordinances are objectionable, because even if they could be lawfully enacted, they would be ineffective. They admittedly could not reach the cases of existing occupancy of real estate. They would only intensify and perpetuate the feeling of hostility of a class comprising one-tenth of our population and expose us to the charge of resorting to a medieval system which would discredit our history.

"The Colored population of St. Louis are entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizenship, and they cannot be deprived of the inalienable rights of citizenship, including the right to own, acquire and dispose of property, which the Supreme Court of Georgia said was not conferred by the Constitution, but exists of natural right.

"In view of the decisions of state courts of southern states, presumably made up of southern men, can there be any doubt as to what would be the ruling of the Federal courts upon this attempted segregation and denial of the rights of property to American citizens?"

William Marion Reedy said that he is a Democrat and that the one reason he appeared as a speaker is that he wished to stand up and be counted for what he believed to be the right regardless of party. Reedy said his ancestors for 400 years had been fighting similar segregation and that these attacks upon his race had continued until recent years, when the proscription of Irish-Catholics was wiped out by an immense majority of the people of this country.

Reedy said that if some "smart Negroes" buy property in residence districts in order to hold up other residents for a high price, it is only because some much worse white man gives them the opportunity. He said he was not arguing for social equality of the races, as it was the right of every man to choose his associates.

Nagel Explains Opposition.

Former Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel said that while born in the South, he lived in a section where slavery was not tolerated.

He described the shock which came to him when he first saw a Negro boy with whom he had been playing, whipped brutally, and he said:

"At that sight I swore to oppose such a kind of an argument all the remainder of my life, and that's why I am here present voting No, against an argument to place upon the Negro a more humiliating condition than that of actual slavery. But I will not lie to you. In no state has the Negro as yet real equality in political or industrial life. I say nothing of social life, as neither race wishes it. I say to the Negro that I do not know when you will achieve full political and industrial equality. I must ask you to wait, but I will not raise my hand to delay one hour the arrival of your day of full equality." The speaker said that the notoriety St. Louis is securing because of the proposed segregation is the most expensive evil that has come to the city and that the damage being done was much greater than citizens realize. Judge Leo Rassieur said that as a young man he had always wondered how slavery could exist in defiance of the declaration of independence. Later, he said, he could not understand how the Negro was being deprived of political rights in defiance of the constitution. He said this segregation proposal shows that citizens who believe in both documents must still be upon the alert to prevent their nullification by such action as the proposed segregation ordinance.

Committee Gets Many Letters Opposing Segregation.

The Citizens' Anti-Segregation Committee has received a number of communications expressing opposition to the segregation plan. Bishop Tuttle, in a letter to the committee, says he thinks the proposed ordinance would violate the personal liberty rights of American citizenship and engender resentment and bitterness of feeling. It is not, he thinks, calculated to help a people who are honestly striving to uplift their standard and improve themselves. Mayor Kiel notifies the committee that he is ready at any time to speak publicly in opposition to the segregation movement.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

JUL 16 1916

EXCLUSIVE RICH WAR ON NEGRO 'COUNTRY CLUB'

Court Injunction to Be Sought Against Roadhouse and Its Barbecued Beef Patrons on Clayton Road.

The opening of a negro roadhouse and "country club" on the Clayton road, about 200 yards west of the North and South road, in one of the most exclusive residence sections of St. Louis County, has caused home owners in the vicinity to make violent protests, and Fiedelio C. Sharp, an attorney, whose place overlooks the new amusement enterprise, announced yesterday he would apply for an injunction in the Clayton courts tomorrow.

He says that on account of the yelling of patrons, the noise of auto parties and the ever recurring strains of a "string orchestra" at the place, he will ask to have it closed on the ground it is a public nuisance.

The new establishment was opened by William M. Scott, who leased forty acres of the Crow farm, an estate valued at $150,000, and who placed over the entrance of the tract a sign bearing the inscription, "W. M. Scott Poultry Farm." To bear out the description, a large number of spring pullets, destined for the bill of fare, are allowed to prowl about the place.

Circulars Headed Ha! Ha! Ha!

A circular sent out by Scott is more explicit in its announcement of the character of the place. It is headed: "Ha! Ha! Ha! Where are you going now?" It contains a glowing eulogy of the Scott place, which, it asserts, is the coolest in [illegible] county. It requests negro joy riders and [illegible] to parties to stop there, and gives a list [illegible] car lines by which the place can be reached. An admission fee of 10 cents is charged.

The new resort is about 500 yards east of Sheriff Bode's farm and is just east of the Busch cafe. It is on the north side of the Clayton road and is about three-quarters of a mile from the Clayton Courthouse. The side yard of an old farmhouse is used by Scott.

Here an old kitchen range has been installed in the open air, with a galvanized roof overhead. A dance floor has been laid in sections upon the ground. A pit in the rear, where barbecued beef is cooked, and some Chinese paper lanterns strung overhead, complete the scenic effects. An aged negro woman presides at the range and cooks chickens. This al fresco form of cookery is proudly referred to in the circulars and it is described as the sort of culinary work that "mother used to do."

Opened Unobtrusively.

The place announces itself only as selling soft drinks. Although no Clayton license was procured, this will have to be taken up shortly, as the resort now lies within the city limits of Clayton. The city limits of the town were extended last Tuesday, July 11, to a point up to the Price road, which places the new enterprise within the city boundaries. The establishment caters only to negro trade.

The place opened rather unobtrusively a few days ago, and the first intimation of its existence, received by county frequenters, was the storming of the cars leading to such places as the Log Cabin Country Club by a swarm of negro patrons.

It is said the Clayton Protective Association also will take up the matter of the resort with Prosecuting Attorney Ralph.

Sharp has about seven acres closely adjoining the new resort, and his home is one of the handsomest in that section.

HARLEM AGENTS Agt. RAISING RENTS

N. Y. Age 11/2/16

Make Arbitrary Increase When Tenants Are Furnished Heat.

TENANTS PROTEST STRONGLY

Majority of Them Sign Petition Appealing to Owner, But Owner Says Property Is Leased to Agents.

WRIT FOR MRS. DeSILVA

Because She Started Petition of Protest Lessees Attempt to Force Her Out on a Writ of Dispossession—The Age Secures Services of Counselor Wilford H. Smith, Who Appeared for Her.

Because the tenants made strenuous objection to being kept without heat in the apartment houses at 22-24 and 26-28 West 137th street, and because they voiced their objection in a petition to the owner of the property which criticised the agent handling the property, they are now not only confronted with an arbitrary raise in the rent, but are also threatened with being dispossessed because of signing the petition.

Grohman Bros., a firm of plumbers located at 67 West 138th street, are in charge of the properties, and it is alleged by the tenants that no heat was furnished them until November 6, when a complaint was filed with the National Urban League and a petition prepared to be submitted to the owner, Cassel Cohen, 217 West 138th street. Mrs. C. DeSilva, a tenant at 26-28 West 137th street, was the moving factor in the matter of forwarding this petition to the owner, but it was not necessary because the agents had turned on the heat before the signatures could be gotten.

Owner Does Nothing.

But immediately following the turning on of the heat, tenants were notified that there would be an increase in all the rents. On November 13, tenants coming to their apartments in the evening, found a pencilled notice from Grohman Bros., which notice had been dated back to November 10, ostensibly to give the required five days' notice, informing them that beginning November 15, rents would be increased, in some cases, by $1, in others by $2 and $3. Mrs. DeSilva, whose rent was raised from $20 to $22 for four rooms, rear apartment, immediately got busy again, and through J. T. Clark of the Housing Bureau of the National Urban League, secured the following petition, which was signed by a large majority of the

tenants in the two houses on 137th street. The petition read as follows:

"We, the undersigned tenants residing in the apartment houses, 22-24 and 2-28 West 137th street, do hereby protest against the proposed increase of rents alleged to be necessary because of the increased expense in managing the houses. We claim that a decrease is more in order than increase for the following reasons:

"That coal has been reduced to its normal price, and it is not probable that coal will be any higher this year than it was last.

"That the assessed valution of nearly all the properties in this colored section has almost yearly been reduced, hence the taxes are less.

"That the expense of upkeep and management of these houses have been very low.

"That for several years returns from a fully occupied house has brought the investment nearer to the period of amortization.

"We feel therefore that an increase in our rent would be to take advantage of the fact that colored people have but few places to which they can move, even if they refuse to pay this increase."

(Signed)

A. DeSilva, Mrs. L. J. Legg, Josephine Eato, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. C. L. Moore, Henry McCoy, Edward Haris, L. Hamlin, B. Payne, Alice Francis, R. L. Banks, A. Calland, G. Crawley, H. Kelly, S. C. Wyatt, Mrs. Lawsmark, V. Parker, Chas. Roberts, Mrs. E. E. Byrd, Charles Phillips, E. Dodd—tenants at 26-28 West 137th St.

Mrs. Eya Oliver, Mrs. Robert Sullivan, Mrs. C. Martin, Samuel Payne, Cora May Williams, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Rosa Isberry, Edith Gill, Alice Morris, John B. Roy, Bysing Ray, Mrs. Myles, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Berkel—tenants at 22-24 West 137th St.

A few of the other tenants, there being thirty to each house, refused to sign the petition, preferring not to antagonize the agents, but most of those not signing could not be reached in time, and have since declared that they would have signed and are in sympathy with the protest. This petition was forwarded by the National Urban League to Mr. Cohen, the owner, with a letter which explained that the tenants purposed to "resist this unwarranted increase in rents," and would like a better excuse than the one already given, feeling that they were unfairly treated. Mr. Cohen replied to the League as follows:

November 16, 1916.

The National Urban League,
New York.

Gentlemen:

I am herewith returning your letter, etc., as I cannot do anything for you, as these premises are leased to Messrs. Grohman Bros.

Yours very truly,
CASSEL COHEN.

In reply to this letter from Mr. Cohen, Mr. Clark of the League, replied to him in part as follows, on November 17:

"I wish to personally call your attention to the general complaint in this community against the method the Groham Bros. employ in handling various properties. The colored tenants in 137th street, 143rd street, and other streets where they manage properties, have the same general criticism of his lack of interest in the property other than squeezing the last dollar that he possibly can out of them. This is a complaint that has been brought to me on numerous occasions and there will be some agitation that will be taken up if these criticisms are proven to be correct. . . . Since the property is yours, I think it would pay you to give some close attention to this matter and find out yourself whether these complaints are justified."

Serve Writ on Mrs. DeSilva.

Almost coincidentally with this, on November 17 to be exact, Grohman Bros., through Harry Grohman, served a writ of dispossession upon Mrs. C. DeSilva, citing non-payment of rent as a cause, and summoning her to appear at the Municipal Court of the 7th district at 70 Manhattan street, on Monday morning, November 20. This was in face of the fact tht Mrs. DeSilva had paid her rent in full up to the current month, and held receipt showing such payments, and in keeping with the statement which it is alleged was made by the agents to the effect that every tenant who signed the petition would be dispossessed. It is charged also that the agents have declared their intention of putting all the pressure possible on their tenants, as the Negroes must be kept in their places. As Mrs DeSilva was the moving spirit in the protest, it was evidently the intention to make an example of her.

Counselor Smith Secured.

As soon as this development was made known to THE AGE, steps were taken to render Mrs. DeSilva all the assistance possible. Counselor Wilford H. Smith was communicated with and the circumstances explained to him. He immediately consented to appear in court to represent Mrs. DeSilva's interest. When Grohman Bros. learned on Saturday evening that they would be ought in court, it is reported that they vent to the tenants and informed them hat the matter would be dropped, they would not be disturbed, the writ of dispossession might be destroyed and that it would not be necessary to appear in court. Mrs. DeSilva would not be misled, however, and so appeared in court the hour named, accompanied by Counselor Smith. When they reached there they found Grohman and his lawyer awaiting the opening of court, making it appear that it had been intended to fool Mrs. DeSilva into contempt of court.

When the case was called, Counselor Smith secured a week's postponement When this was granted, Grohman approached Mrs. DeSilva with a proposition to settle the matter. He agreed to allow her to remain in the apartment at the orginial rent of $20, but asked that she pay $1 on the cost of the dispossess warrant. Mrs. DeSilva refused to accept any concession which was not granted to all the tenants, nor would she agree to pay any part of the court costs. Tenants of the two houses are practically a unit in the determination to fight the arbitrary and uncalled for raise in the rents, and they are also determined to force the lessees to make repairs that are absolutely necessary to comfort.

Charge Agents With Neglect.

It is charged against Grohman Bros. that they are neglectful of the comfort and convenience of their tenants to an almost shameful degree. Necessary repairs are not made and proper janitor service is not furnished. It is alleged by tenants in these houses that garbage and offal is allowed to remain unremoved for lack of dumb waiter service, until the health of tenants is endangered. A tenant in the house, 22-24, who withheld the rent in an effort to secure needed repairs was served with a writ of dispossession only last week. The same general character of complaints are made against Grohman Bros. by tenants at 40 West 136th street and in the block on West 143rd street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

People who claim to be acquainted with the history of the 137th street houses say that when built they were occupied by white tenants, who paid $18 and $20 a month rent. Up to two years ago, Mr. Cohen, the owner, attended to the renting and the tenants declare that they had no cause for complaint. In the past two years, however, under the lesseeship of Grohman Bros., it is alleged that there has been not only a neglect of the buildings but a gradual increase in rents. There are eighteen back and twelve front apartments. The back apartments of four rooms have been raised now to $22, save the second and fifth floors, which are $23. With the recent raise, the front apartments of five rooms are costing $25, $26 and $28.

Will Petition the Mayor.

Tenants on West 143rd street who rent from Grohman Bros. allege that it is impossible to get the houses cleaned. It is also alleged that in order to force white tenants out to make room for colored tenants who would pay more rent, apartments costing $28 were raised to $40. This was in the case of several white tenants who would not agree to move when asked to by the agents. They were told they could stay if they would pay the increased rentals.

Referring to the excuse given by the lessees that the increased rent was due to increased cost of coal, it is stated by some of the tenants that there was stored during the summer, by the lessees, a sufficient amount of coal to run all their houses during the winter, and that besides they purchased a reserve supply at the same time, at the reduced rates prevailing during that season.

It is proposed by the tenants of the properties handled by Grohman Bros., and others that in case of failure to secure reasonable adjustment of rents, a petition will be circulated among the people in Harlem with the view of securing thousands of signatures, the monster petition to be presented to Mayor Mitchel, asking that some steps be taken by the city to curb the agents who are charging excessive rents for houses occupied by colored people. It is believed that the Mayor will have the same power in case of high rentals as in cases of high cost of food and coal.

"OWN SOME LAND," NEW SLOGAN FOR THE RACE

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA CORRESPONDENT POINTS OUT DANGERS AWAITING NEGRO IN SEGREGATION MOVEMENT

The Journal & Guide 7/8/16.

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Goldsboro, N. C.—The importance of owning land can not be over estimated. Until a man is the owner of some real estate he does not enjoy all of the rights and privileges of a citizen. For example, he can not serve upon a jury and thereby the greatest privilege of a citizen is withheld from him, and not only is it important that every one should own some land, but it is of importance that every person should live upon his own land, thereby owning his own home and living therein. The ordinary colored man who spends his life working for a daily salary and never saves enough to buy a small piece of land for himself and erect him a house thereon that he may call his own home, makes a great mistake. He is not only deprived of the highest privileges of a citizen, but he is really not a free-man. For while he lives on the land of his employer as his necessities frequently require him to work for another, yet he should have a place where he can call his own home and where he can go and rest and feel sure of the fact that no man can molest or disturb his quite enjoyment and domestic happiness. The colored people frequently are unmindful of their dependent condition while they are working for their daily bread probably for some large manufacturing company and at the same time living in a house of their employers and paying them a monthly rent for their house. The colored man who thus spends his life certainly does not know that the civil war which was fought a half century ago resulted in the emancipation of slavery, and one who serves his master all day and draws his small per diem at night and then sleeps in a house belonging to his master and pays him a rent for the privilege of resting at night after having served his master all day is but little better off, if any—than the slave was in the days before the war.

Colored people, awake from your slumbers, shake off the shackles that your forefathers had to bear and realize that you are free men, purchase your homes or purchase you a tract or lot of land and erect a house thereon, even though you may serve a white man who pays you for your daily services. Beware of the strong sentiment that exists in North Carolina in favor of land segregation and you may know that the day is not far distant probably in the next General Assembly of North Carolina, when the colored people will all be segregated in certain localities to themselves and they should congregate themselves in localities now occupied by colored people, only then this segregation that is dominant among the white people in North Carolina can not possibly affect your interest. The meaning of segregation is separation of colored people from white people and in sections where the white and colored people live together indiscriminately there is great danger of the colored people in such localities being forced to sacrifice their land and seek homes in other places. Buy lots in colored settlements and erect houses thereon that you may have a home for yourself and family where no man can disturb you. And the colored people who now own their homes should strive to increase the population of the colored race in and around their present possession as the property rights of many will no doubt be respected by the law, whereas if there be but one or two of the colored people living together they may be segregated to the section occupied entirely by the colored race. The wonderful advance in real estate in North Carolina will soon no doubt, make the purchase of land impossible to the ordinary wage-earner who should, therefore, without delay, purchase while he can.

DOCTOR CANNOT FIND HOME IN TRENTON

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TRENTON, N. J.—Dr. C. V. Hinds, a former State senator in Mississippi, has announced that he will move from the city because real estate owners and agents refuse to let him occupy a house in keeping with his station in life solely on account of his race.

He is an alumnus of Dartmouth College and has also received degrees from other institutions. He has traveled in Europe and other foreign countries and is a deep student.

Segregation—1916

Newspaper [illegible] Bureau in the World
JOURNAL
[illegible] LOUISVILLE KY
APR 11 1916

SEGREGATION UNDER FIRE IN HIGHER COURT

Beckley and Chevalier Defend Measure On Grounds of Public Welfare.

Blakey and Storey Allege Ordinance Discriminates Against Negroes.

Laws In Other Cities Await Decision In Louisville Case.

RACE PREJUDICE URGED

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Washington, April 10.—Louisville's race segregation ordinance was under fire to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States. Upon determination of the constitutionality of the Louisville measure depends the fate of similar laws in St. Louis, Baltimore and Richmond.

While City Attorney Pendleton Beckley and Assistant City Attorney Stuart Chevalier defended the ordinance as a means of promoting the general welfare of both whites and blacks, former City Attorney Clayton B. Blakey and Moorefield Storey, of Boston, president of the National Association For Advancement of Colored People, attacked it. They held a city has as much right to decide who shall or shall not reside on certain blocks, as to tell a man he shall not paint his house yellow.

Three hours were given to argument of the case by the Supreme Court. Mr. Blakey opened the argument and Mr. Storey, who is to close it, still had about thirty minutes in which to speak when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Attorneys for both sides were interdupted frequently by the Supreme Court Justices. The principal questions of the members of the court dealt with property rights as defined by the ordinance.

* * *

Judge Pitney's Questions.

Justice Pitney asked many questions of Mr. Beckley concerning these features of the ordinance which prevent a negro living in a house after purchasing it, provided the house is in a "white" block. He wanted to know if under the law a negro purchasing such property would be required to allow it to remain untenanted until enough white people moved from the block to give the negroes a majority, and thereby make it a "negro block." Mr. Beckley replied that the law did provide this, but he held that white people were subjected to the same provisions, and that in such sections of Louisville the population constantly is shifting, and that such property seldom would remain idle for more than a few months. He pointed out that the law does not affect the right of a negro to live in a "white block" if he owned the property prior to enactment of the law.

Mr. Storey declared the ordinance to be in violation of Section 1 of the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, in that it deprived one set of American citizens of rights and privileges given to others. He held that it made no difference whether it was whites or blacks to whom these rights were denied.

* * *

Equal Rights Claimed.

"The Constitution gives to every American citizen the same rights," said Mr. Storey. "It gives to each what he gives to every other one. It forbids that you shall say to one: "You shall not buy land there, because you are not white," or that "you shall not buy land there because you are not black." The Boston lawyer laid stress on the fact that while the ordinance forbids that a negro shall live next door to a white man, it does not prevent that man's negro chauffeur, cook or butler living in the same house or in the rear of the house.

"Race prejudice laughs at back fences," he said.

Justice McReynolds asked Mr. Storey if, under his argument, race segregation of all forms were not a disregard of rights. The Boston man held that it is, and then Justice McReynolds asked if the attorney believed it possible to segregate without violating some one's rights.

"No," said Mr. Storey.

Former City Attorney Blakey held that if the city of Louisville has the right to prevent negroes moving into blocks where whites predominate, then the State has an equal right to force white persons of conflicting racial or religious views to live apart or to prohibit negroes moving into cities and towns where the white race predominates.

* * *

Attack On Ordinance.

Mr. Blakey made his principal attack upon the ordinance, which he described as being vicious, on the rights of negroes as citizens. He attacked the police power for regulation of such an ordinance. He declared the General Council in Louisville was actuated in the passage of this ordinance by a desire to serve the majority of citizens—the white people which had elected it to office. This he held is in violation of the Constitution, which was intended to prohibit the majority from taking away any rights of the minority.

"The only reason given for making this regulation is that if the negro is permitted to live in a certain locality, conflict may arise between him and the white man," said Mr. Blakey. "That there is some conflict between the white and colored races is beyond question. That there is some conflict between the Irish and Jews, betw
Catholics and Protestants is bey
doubt. If the courts are bound to u,
hold this segregation ordinance because the Legislature has declared that conflict exists, and that in the exercise of police power it is necessary to enact such an ordinance to prevent the continuance of such a conflict, then, whenever the Legislature declares that a sufficient conflict exists between the Irish and Jews, or between the Protestants and Catholics, to make segregation necessary, it will be the duty of the court to uphold such a regulation. This consideration is pertinent to point out where such legislation ultimately may lead.

* * *

Race Conflicts.

"There is no denying the fact that when a negro moves into a white square, he is met with anything but welcome by the white people. There is no denying the fact that some Gentile communities resent a Jew's moving into that community, and there is no denying the fact that some communities, occupied exclusively by Jews, resent a Gentile's moving there. When legislation of this nature is passed on the courts should not hesitate to declare that so long as a citizen does nothing disorderly he shall have the right to live where he pleases and free from interference arising out of prejudice on the part of some of the community."

Mr. Blakey cited many instances of what he termed hardship to property owners arising out of the segregation ordinance. Probably the most interesting of these was that of the David
Memorial Methodist Episcopal chu
a white congregation, on Dume
street. Of this, he said:

"Take this case that actually ex
in the city of Louisville at the pres
time and which is causing no little c
fusion. On Dumesnil street, betw
Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets
located this church. The members
the church desire to erect a parson
on the vacant lot adjoining the chu
The block has, and had at the time
ordinance was passed, eight white
eight negro families residing on it.
is therefore neither a white or a bl
block, nor is it affected by the or
nance in any way whatever. The chu
has purchased a lot and is ready
build the parsonage, but it fears t
if it proceeds to do so, before the pa
sonage is completed and occupied as a residence by the pastor, some white man may move from the block, in which case the block will become automatically a 'black block' and the pastor will not then be permitted to move into the parsonage."

* * *

Race Laws Upheld.

Mr. Chevalier declared that it is only negroes with social aspirations who desire to move into white blocks.

He showed that the courts had upheld the "Jim Crow" laws, the intermarriage laws and the Kentucky statute denying negroes the right to enter the universities and colleges. He quoted from the dissenting opinion in this case, of the late Justice Harlan, of Kentucky, that the "Federal Constitution is not color blind." Mr. Chevalier held, however, that human beings are color blind and that this ordinance deals entirely with human beings.

In his argument Mr. Chevalier pointed out that the respectable negro blocks on Chestnut and Walnut streets are protected from invasion by undesirable whites, just as much as exclusive white blocks are protected against negroes. He held that the ordinance will have the effect of ridding negro communities of vicious white people, as only the vicious and lower order of whites desire to move into negro communities.

* * *

The "Twilight Zone."

Mr. Beckley, in replying to a question of Mr. Justice Hughes about property being forced into idleness through the ordinance prohibiting a negro or white man moving there when his opposite color predominated, declared in this respect that law had little if any effect upon the solid white or negro communities, but dealt almost entirely with the "twilight zone," where the races are mixed. He held that as white people constantly are moving from sections to which negroes move, the ordinance by forbidding white people to move back there when the negroes become in the majority has the effect of giving the negroes a constantly expanding area for residences.

* * *

Five Points Argued.

First—However great the hardship which may result in a particular case, the court will not declare invalid a police regulation, unless it clearly appears from the law itself or from facts of which the court may take judicial cognizance, that it violates the constitutional guaranties. Whether the legislation is wise, expedient or necessary, or best calculated to promote its object, is a legislative, and not a judicial, question; a question of policy and not of power.

Second—Legislation segregating or separating the white and colored races has universally been recognized by the courts as a constitutional exercise of the police power.

Third—The Federal Constitution does not prohibit a State from abridging under its police power privileges and immunities of citizens of the State; nor does the fact that privileges thereby regulated may not in fact be equal or identical, amount to a denial of the equal protection of the laws; nor does the Federal Constitution attempt to guarantee social or economic equality.

Fourth—The use of property and the liberty of contract are always subject to reasonable police regulations, and their enforcement does not deprive a person of property without due process of law. The present ordinance, so far from destroying or impairing such rights, will have the effect of protecting property from the most serious and destructive results.

* * *

Law Has Been Upheld.

Fifth—The right to enact a law providing for reasonable residential segregation similar to that now under consideration has been sanctioned by the State courts where the question has squarely arisen.

"This ordinance is a police regulation, having a reasonable, appropriate and immediate relation to that purpose," said Mr. Beckley. "There can be no question as to the entire good faith of the council in passing this measure; and the relation existing between the white and colored races being an appropriate matter for legislation, as this court has often held, no question can be properly raised hereunder as to the wisdom or expediency of or necessity for such legislation in the particular community, this being distinctly a question for legislative rather than judicial determination.

"The actual relation existing in the city of Louisville between the white and colored races, the danger to race integrity and race harmony, which results from their too intimate social intermingling, the disastrous effects upon property values and impairment of the security and enjoyment of the home where negroes move into white blocks, and the consequent bitter antagonism and even conflicts that this must and does produce—all these are facts which the court must presume were sufficiently canvassed before the council passed this ordinance.

"There are, furthermore, facts of ordinary human experience, are matters of almost everyday observation in any Southern or even Northern community where there is any considerable number of negroes, and are facts of which the court may well take judicial notice, independently of any facts appearing in this record.

* * *

Purely Legal Question.

"Waiving for the moment the fact that plaintiff in error is a white man and not in a position, therefore, to complain of discrimination against members of the colored race, the only question presented on this submission is the purely legal one, whether the court can say that as to the members of either race, the ordinance is so arbitrary and unreasonable in its provision, and its real purpose so remote from its declared purpose, that it

plainly violates the constitutional guaranties; and more specifically, whether it denies to the plaintiff the equal protection of the laws, or deprives him of his property without due process of law.

"It is the contention of the defendant and of the city of Louisville that the ordinance is not only fair and equal on its face, but in fact meeting all the requirements of the constitutional guarantee of the equal protection of the laws; that it deprives no one of his property without due process of law; that it is impossible by the minutest scrutiny to discover the slightest discrimination for or against either race; what is denied to one is denied to the other and what is permitted to one is permitted to the other; and that looking to its practical operation, and even to its policy or wisdom, it is clearly and fairly designed to accomplish the purpose expressed in its title.

"It would have been difficult to have framed an ordinance which would have been milder in its limitations upon personal and property rights and which would at the same time have accomplished its purpose than the one under review.

* * *

No Hardships Worked.

"This ordinance will not affect in the slightest the great mass of the white people in the city or the great mass of the negroes, who will continue to live in the neighborhoods in which they are living at the present time, unaffected by its provisions. The ordinance will only affect that relatively small percentage of white people who may seek to move into normally negro neighborhoods, and that relatively small percentage of negroes who, to gratify their newborn social aspirations, seek to move into white neighborhoods.

"The ordinance does not move a single negro or a single white person from the home in which either may be living at the time of the enactment of this ordinance. They may continue to live in those places until the end of time, so far as this ordinance is concerned; nor will it even prevent negroes from moving into houses now occupied, but later vacated, by white people, or vice versa. The ordinance provides that where a minority of the houses on a block are occupied by white people those houses when they become vacant may be rented to either white or colored people and vice versa as to a block where a minority are occupied by negroes.

"Nor is there anything in this ordinance which interferes in the slightest degree with the ownership or the devolution of property. Only the occupancy is sought to be regulated. Nor can it be stated, as is stated by opposing counsel, that this ordinance forbids an owner from occupying his own property previously acquired.

* * *

No Unfair Limits.

"It should not be forgotten that this ordinance does not limit the negroes to any given section of the city, but they will be free to live anywhere members of their own race are found in any considerable number, and also to open up new subdivisions whenever the economic demand makes it advisable to do so. We assert without fear of contradiction that the supply of good negro houses will always be equal to the demand. The white property owners, as well as the more thrifty negroes themselves, as a matter of business, if not of philanthropy, will see that the negroes get as many and as good houses as they demand or need."

St. Louis voted overwhelmingly in favor of both segregation ordinances last Tuesday. Of the 70,097 votes cast on No. 1, 52,220 were for and 17,887 against, a majority of 34,343. No. 2, for 52,064; against, 17,808, a majority of 34,256. The total indicates that about 62,000 whites voted and less than 10,000 voted against the measures. The law will be operative in ten days from the election. It will have no effect upon present residential conditions. It does not compel anyone to move, but will govern future changes. No colored or white resdent can move into a block occupied by 75 percent of the opposite race. The law also places the same restrictions on schools, churches, halls and all places of assembly.

A sigh of relief was witnessed on the faces of the Colored people of this city Wednesdap morning, after nearly four months of strenuous work. Early in November, last, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened headquarters at Pythian Hall, 3137 Pine St. This association had direct charge of the fight against the ordinances. Miss Kathryn M. Johnson, National Field Agent for the association, was here and rendered valuable assistance in the fight. St Louis Argus

The Colored voters, as a whole, voted against the measure. Not a single exception has positvely been sighted.

Some White Friends 3/3/16

It is proper to say that the Colored people had some white friends who were true in every sense of the word and who helped in the fight as a matter of principle, and who are willing to go still further to see that right and justice is accorded to all.

Badly Disappointed

The Colored people were badly disappointed with the results of the election, saying, we were deceived by those who professed to be our friends and stood for justice and equality before the law. The Republican party was severely criticized as hypocritical in their promises, and accused of "laying down" at the polls.

Constitutionality

The constitutionality of the segregation law has never been before the courts of this city or state. The attorneys for the National Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored People will take the case into the courts as early as possible. It is the general opinion that the law is unconstitutional and will not stand the test in either the state or the United States courts.

The Man That's Down

Now that the white people of this city have had an opportunity, by their vote, to "stab" the black man in the back and to "strike" the man that is down, it is still hoped that there is enough humanity left in him to permit him to see his error.

Organization

The Colored people of this city will organize their forces and their finances to oppose the oncoming insults that follow such laws everywhere they have been enacted.

Result by Sections

Dividing the city into sections, the returns show that each returned a heavy majority in favor of the ordinances. In the central district the fifth, sixth and sixteenth voted a majority of 1,185 against, but the 14th, 15th, 19th and 20th gave a majority of 3,051 for; winning by 1,866. In this district the 19th ward was carried by the yes vote by only 13.

The South St. Louis district, composed of the 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15th, went yes by 12,072 majority In Mayor Kiel's ward, the 15th, the yes majority was 1,355. In Kiel's own precinct the vote was 101 to 21 for segregation. John Schmoll, chairman of the Republican City Committee lost his ward, the 13th, by a majority of 3,235. Schmoll's precinct went 10 to 1 193 to 19 for segregation. The west end wards, comprising the 23, 26, 27, 28th, gave a majority of 8,247 for. The 27th ward alone voted 4,133 to 504. In the 23rd ward, the 8th, 9th and 10th precincts went 167 for and 504 against. The entire ward returned a majority of 701 for the measure.

In the north and northwest wards, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 18th, 21st, 24th and 25th, the majority for was 10,765. The 22nd in which the Elleardsville district is located, voted 2,339 yes to 934 no. The fifth is a democratic ward, composed of Jews, Negroes and foreigners. State Senator, Mike Kinney, is the democratic committeeman. He delivered his ward against segregation, 516 yes to 884 no. The vote in the 17th ward was 986 for and 1,678 against, a majority against of 692. The above figures apply to the ordinance No. 1 only.

Unity Among Negroes

The anti-segregation campaign demonstrated one fact that cannot pass unnoticed: The unity among the Negroes in fighting the enemy. There was no shirking of duty; everyone was keyed up to the highest point of enthusiasm and action. Of course, there were some whose efforts were more conspicuous than others, but to mention names may be an injustice. The men and women who worked day and night, silently but effectually; the automobile owners who loaned their cars and their service for distribution of literature; the churches and the Booker Washington Theatre that displayed huge streamers, and the lawyers who rendered such valuable legal service; all without monetary compensation, but all for the common good, will be well remembered and justly rewarded.

T. J. NEVINS DENIES RUMOR

Recent rumor would have it that I am in favor of segregation. I want it understood, and especially by the party or parties responsble for such talk, that I brand all such as malicious lies, without foundation or fact. On the other hand, I can produce prospective voters (white) who have ocasion to call at my place of business, that have promised me to vote against segregation.

Signed, Thomas J. Nevins,
2524 N. Newstead Ave., City.

REPORT ON SEGREGATION
By Chas. K. Cohn

During the recent campaign against segregation Chas. K. Cohn delivered ten addresses among the lodges and churches of the Hebrews. Called and financed two meetings. Received donations as follows: E. A. McKinney $2.00; E. White, 50 cents, Dr. T. A Curtis 50 cents, Rev. B. F. Abbott $1.00, J. L. Davis, $1.00, Dr. Geo. H Anderson, $1.00, Chas. K. Cohn, $10.00 Expense of meetings, $16.00.

WILL TAKE FIGHT TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

St. Louis Negroes to Fight Vicious Segregation Measure Voted a Law Tuesday.

UNITED AND DETERMINED

The New York Age

Colored Citizens Advised by Legal Authorities that Ordinance Is Unconstitutional—52,000 Vote for Measure and 17,000 Against It Tuesday.

3/2/16

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—At last St. Louis, a Republican city, has voted to segregate colored people in separate blocks from the whites, an ordinance having been passed to that effect Tuesday at a special election which resulted in a vote of 52,000 for the vicious measure and 17,000 against.

For once the colored people of St. Louis, usually apathetic, have donned fighting clothes and are determined to fight this un-American ordinance to the bitter end. They are united, have funds and have already decided to carry the question to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication. A long fight is in prospect, with the Negroes having every assurance from legal authorities that the segregation measure will be declared invalid in the higher courts.

About five years ago real estate dealers began to agitate the question of segregating colored people, and with ample funds to create sentiment, soon crystallized a sentiment in favor of such a measure. At first an effort was made to get the City Council to pass a segregation ordinance, but without any favorable results.

Nowhere in the United States do Negroes own and live in finer homes than in St. Louis. They can also boast of having some of the finest school buildings in the United States. They have always lived in any section desired and are confident that this state of affairs will continue.

Many Favoring Ordinance Do Not Own Homes.

One of the features of Tuesday's election was that most of the whites voting for segregation were not property owners.

Two ordinances were voted upon, one providing that a white person or Negro cannot become a resident in a block occupied entirely by those of the opposite race. The other imposes the same restrictions on blocks where 75 per cent. of one race live.

The ordinances become effective in ten days unless an injunction is applied for, which is almost a certainty.

The question has arisen as to what effect the adoption of both ordinances would have, some attorneys holding that there is a conflict between the two. Other authorities, however, hold that the more stringent one supersedes the other.

The election was unusually quiet, with no disorder. One hundred and thirty-five challengers who appeared at various polling places for the anti-segregationalists were disqualified.

For several days Negro girls and women have handed out circulars on street cars and in public places bearing a cartoon which depicted a white man driving a Negro before him and lashing his bare back, with the inscription "back to slavery."

An organization known as the United Welfare Association circulated petitions calling for the election, and the campaign against it has been conducted by the Citizens' Anti-Negro Segregation Committee.

The present legal residences of whites and Negroes are not affected by the ordinance, which apply only to future residences. Not only residences, but theatres, schools, churches, dance halls and other assembly places come within the ordinance.

Segregation-1916

Legislation Needed by Our Rural Interests

The Progressive Farmer

By CLARENCE POE

1-29-16

Address Delivered by Invitation Before South Carolina House of Representatives, Columbia, S. C., January 20, 1916

[The address as given herewith is not in full, a brief discussion of general rural conditions, improved agricultural methods, and cotton warehousing having preceded the point at which this report begins.]

BUT important as is the marketing of cotton, it is also important to insure better marketing of other products if diversification is to be practiced and profitable farming insured. In North Carolina the activities of the State Farmers' Union secured the passage of a plan I introduced in the State Board of Agriculture for providing for the establishment of a "Division of Markets and Rural Coöperation," and I am glad to say that the results have been of untold value. This division has assisted farmers in the scientific grading of their products; has assisted in putting community and county marketing associations on a business-like basis; has helped make a market for North Carolina products among North Carolina merchants; and has made lines of farming profitable in communities where they didn't pay before. In Edgecombe County, for example, it helped farmers grade their cotton with the result many farmers said that they had never known that there were grades above middling! I happen to know of one lot of 375 bales officially graded and shipped to Norfolk on which a clear profit of $800 was realized as compared with prices offered by local buyers. In another county where potato growers were going the poor-house route under the old plan of selling by hodge-podge wagon loads, they are now traveling the automobile-route by selling in well-graded carloads. And in other eastern counties right now soy bean growing is being transformed into a highly profitable industry through the adoption of better marketing methods.

I ... ownership I am glad to ... text that ringing passage in which ... Governor of South Carolina, in reviewing the conditions in the state needing your attention, declared:

> "Forty-three per cent of our white farmers are tenants. If we are to build up our rural districts, increase the production of the soil, make easy the improvement of our rural schools, churches, roads and all rural community life, we must have a greater proportion of our people owners of their homes and farms."

Now one supreme need in remedying this condition, as Governor Manning rightly and eloquently says, is a better system of rural credits. One other thing, however, which I regard as of equal importance in your state and my state and all our Southern states is a juster system of taxation. Let me quote for you in this connection what one of the most eminent and thoughtful men in your state, and one of your citizens who is most highly honored and most generally loved, said to me in a letter this week:

> "A home-owning farm population of white people is our second greatest need. Land barons and land speculators now hold thousands of acres of undeveloped land. They are depending on the unearned increment to make them rich. They assess their land for taxation at a merely nominal figure, while they refuse to sell a single foot. Holdings in some instances run up to 50,000 and 100,000 acres. Absentee landlords controlling 5,000 and 10,000 acres are common. If these lands were put on the tax books at the price for which they are held, their owners would raise a storm of protest, but they would sell rather than pay taxes. The result would be a number of purchases by small farmers who would build homes, improve roads, erect schools and churches and help develop a better rural life."

Economics there is no more emphatic passag than that wherein he declares:

> "Next to war, pestilence and famine, the worst thing that can happen to a rural community is absentee landlordism."

No commonwealth which cares for its future ca fail to face this issue. It cannot dodge it; it can not ignore it. And the first step in dealing with it should be a revision of our tax methods. Instead of taxing more lightly the lands held out of use a super-tax should be levied on them; and instead of taxing the big estate at a lower rate per acre then the small farm, we should reverse the process. For my part, too, I should favor not only your State Tax Commissioner's recommendation for $100 personal property exemption, but I should favor going further; just as I am confident that your session will not end leaving South Carolina as one of the ten states in the United States without an inheritance tax.

Decrease Tenancy and Increase Ownership by Just Taxation

OUR supreme aim in taxation in both Carolinas should be to tax the gains of thrift and industry less; the gains of chance, inheritance and exploitation more. We should take some of the burden off of the producer who earns his living in the sweat of his brow, and put a little more on the non-producer who earns his living in the sweat of his grandfather's brow.

I believe this matter of taxation should be kept in mind in all that is done with regard to rural credits. It would be a great thing for South Carolina to take the lead among all the Southern states in providing funds for helping tenants become land-owners. The Sherard bill providing for a vote by the people on a $10,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds to be used in making loans for the purchase or improvement of farm lands, is evidence of that courageous grappling with big problems which has always distinguished your people. I should like for you to consider if the maximum amount to be lent any one person should not be limited to $3,000, however, and then see if South Carolina cannot lead all the states of the South in this matter of giving genuine aid to the landless man.

But let us see to it, gentlemen, that the help gets to the man it is intended for. As one of the first results would be to increase the demand for land and therefore its price, the state should make haste to see that the benefits go to the struggling, landless man and not to capitalist speculators, holding-up the would-be home-owner for higher and higher prices while they at the same time escape in great measure a just share of the burdens of taxation—in fact, are assisted by the state in holding up the landless man simply because the state holds the landless man back, holds him down by an undue burden of taxation, while it at the same time shoves the capitalist-speculator up by relieving him of his just share of tax burdens.

I don't mean to say South Carolina is any worse than North Carolina in this respect. We haven't as many big land holdings as you have, but our tax system is just as rotten, as I can prove to you by two examples from counties adjoining your own state. Union County last spring assessed the farmer's cotton at nine cents a pound, his corn and wheat at $1 a bushel, his cows at $50 and his horses at $200; the landless man thus paying taxes on practically 100 per cent of practically every thing he had—and also on $300 worth of property he didn't have at all if he was liable for poll tax—while lands were assessed at one-fourth their value; and as an extreme example, in the adjoining county of Mecklenburg recently the S. A. L. Railway got a four-acre assessment reduced from $1,500 to $1,250 and then sold one-fourth of an acre off of it for $12,500!

When I reflect upon this vicious system of taxation, here's the picture that always comes to my mind: Here's a poor devil trying to get his foot on the ladder, and here is a strong man who already has his foot there, and the state bears twice as heavily on the man who is trying to rise as it bears on the stronger man who has already risen—or who, without doing any rising or putting forth any effort has simply been born to a position of superior vantage.

Yes, my friends, let us have a plan for lending money to buy and improve small farms—not over $3,000 going to any one individual—but let not the Commonwealth of South Carolina then say to the capitalist-speculator, "I'll keep your taxation burden light while you make 48 per cent of my white farmers, without homes or shelters of their own, bid higher and higher for the land you hold back from them."

An Improved Torrens System

THEN there is also the Torrens system of registering land titles—a plan whereby the land-owner instead of having to pay over and over again to have his title examined—every time he gets a loan, makes a mortgage or sells a tract—would have it examined once for all, and an official title given him good for all time to come and in as convenient form as the capitalist's share of stock in a corporation.

There is this improvement, however, as advocated by Prof. Harry Clarke, that I believe should be adopted in the Torrens system. Instead of having to pay for the examination of all titles even once, let every land-owner who wishes to do so come into court and prove that he is in peaceable possession of such and such a tract. Then after seven years of undisturbed possession let a Torrens guaranteed and good-forever title be given him. That would reduce expenses and also protect many who fear that in a searching examination some old flaw antedating their purchase might be discovered.

But I must hurry on. Let us consider another question.

Making Country Life More Satisfying

I HAVE said that we must make farming more profitable through economical production, economical marketing, economical credits. I have tried to make it clear that if we are to have either a profitable agriculture or a satisfying community life, we must increase the number of home-owning farmers. I now wish to point out yet another problem that calls imperatively for attention—the problem of properly safeguarding rural white community life.

I suppose if the average public man in the South were asked whether the rural South is getting whiter or blacker, he would unhesitatingly answer, "Why, whiter, I guess."

But what are the facts—the facts as shown by the unimpeachable testimony of the United States Government census itself? The facts are that the rural South—and by the "rural South" I mean the farms themselves and not the so-called "rural sections" of the census which include all towns of less than 2,500 people—**the real rural South is getting blacker instead of whiter.**

Take the South Atlantic states in which we live. Here the number of white farmers during the last ce decade increased only 12 per cent

gro farmers 23 per cent—nearly twice as fast. Or to put it differently, the number of white farmers increased only 60 per cent as fast as our white population, whereas Negro farmers increased 230 per cent as fast as the Negro population. In South Carolina there was not the relative gain of whites or Negroes that there was in some other states, but the Negroes are in the lead, and staying in the lead, the percentage gain for white and Negro farmers in South Carolina in the last decade, being the same—not an encouraging fact when you reflect that South Carolina's first supreme need is to become a state with a predominantly white instead of a predominantly Negro population, and when you reflect further that the Negro acreage increased while the white acreage decreased over 600,000 acres.

An Unfair Social and Economic Competition

NOW why are Negro farmers gaining on the white farmers in getting possession of the rural South, gaining in point both of numbers and land-ownership, and thus increasingly Africanizing one of the finest portions of the whole world—gaining on the white farmers in point of **numbers** in North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas, and tying with the white man in South Carolina; gaining on the white farmers in **farm-ownership** in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in South Carolina also in point of acreage. Why is this? Will anybody say it is because the Negro farmers are superior to white farmers in intelligence? No. Because they are superior in industry? No. Because they are superior in character? No. They are gaining for none of these reasons. They are gaining simply because present conditions give the Negro two unfair advantages in competition with the white man.

First, an unfair **economic** advantage in that the Negroes are able to buy land and make crops on a scale of living, clothing and housing that the respectable white farmer and his family doing the same character of work cannot meet.

Second, a **social** advantage in that when Negroes move into a white neighborhood, or begin to outnumber the whites in a neighborhood, or become of bad character, the whites may be forced to move away because there is no longer an adequate white social life, or adequately supported white schools and churches, or else for the greater security of the white farmer's wife and daughters.

I was interested the other day in picking up a copy of that notable set of books, "The South in the Building of the Nation", and I turned to an article wherein Prof. W. M. Morrison of Clemson discussed this very subject of the drift of white people from the farms right here in South Carolina; and what were the reasons he gave? Here they are—

"Protection of wives and daughters;
"Better school facilities for the children;
"Improved church privileges, and
"More social intercourse."

Now let us analyze these reasons one by one. What will give better "protection for the white farmer's wife and daughters"? Why the development of more nearly white neighborhoods as fast as possible. What will give "better school facilities for the children"? A closer grouping of whites or blacks into homogeneous communities. "Improved church privileges"? The answer is the same. "More social intercourse"? The answer is the same.

White Communities for Profitable Coöperation

MOREOVER, I wish to make it clear that the encouragement of homogeneous white communities where the people wish it, will help our white farmers meet the Negro's economic competition. Our great need here is, to get strong enough white community units, get enough white farmers grouped near enough together, so they may capitalize their superior intelligence and offset the Negro's advantage in lower living standards. That is all that is needed—to give the white man's brain a chance through united effort. Put one hundred savages together and they will be no better off, but put one hundred men of brains and civilization together and they will find one hundred ways of improving over individual action. We must group white farmers so they can work together, and thus get the advantages to which superior brains entitle them. Talk about your corn clubs, pig clubs, canning clubs, farmer's clubs, breeding associations, creameries, credit unions, coöperation in getting pure-bred sires and improved machinery, and in warehousing and selling crops—all these things that are so much needed to increase farm profits; but I don't need to remind you that if you are going to make them succeed you must have enough white people in the community unit, enough white people grouped close enough together, to support them fully, because whites and Negroes will not work together in these things.

Your Legislature, I believe, has already recognized the right of town communities to protect themselves by segregation ordinances; and I am glad to know that already in this House a bill has been introduced, which, while it does not claim to be a panacea, would help immeasurably in giving our rural white communities a similar right of self-protection. The bill which has been introduced looks to giving effect to a demand three times overwhelmingly endorsed by the North Carolina Farmers' Union and recently stressed in the last address of President Dabbs of the South Carolina Farmers' Union, namely—

"That wherever the greatest part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off within a county is owned by one race, a majority of the voters of such a district should have the right to say, if they wish, that in future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race—provided such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by considerations of the peace, protection and social life of the community) by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

Three Objections Answered

AND what are the objections which opponents urge against such a plan? They are first, that it would be unjust to the Negro, and second that it would be unconstitutional. I shall not attempt myself to argue the constitutionality of the matter, but upon this point a remarkable affirmative opinion has been prepared by Honorable James S. Manning, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. It covers the ground and I shall be glad to send a copy to anyone interested..

Nor would such a plan properly safeguarded be unjust to the Negro. After such white neighborhoods as wished to do so adopted the land segregation principle, there would still be abundant opportunity for Negroes to buy land in all the vast areas remaining open to them. The net result would be that white communities would simply be given by law the **same right of self-protection which Negro communities have by nature.** If you find a neighborhood densely settled with Negroes, a white man is not going to take his wife and family into the middle of it, while a Negro does not hesitate to go unwanted into any white community where an absentee landlord will sell him a foothold.

A third objection sometimes urged is that "If you permit Negro tenants in a community, are they not just as great a drawback to the white community and social life as Negro landowners"?

The answer is that Negro tenants are not **permanent and immovable residents,** and they are responsible to some person of the white race who can in a measure control them. Moreover, it is believed that where a white neighborhood votes to limit future land sales to whites, it will be easier to get good white tenants into such community, easier to develop a sentiment favoring white tenants, and easier also to get good settlers from other sections and thus gradually develop a wholly white community. Because we cannot get ideal conditions seems to us no reason for not making as much progress as it is possible to make.

Of course, it goes without saying that in allowing communities predominantly owned by white people this privilege of limiting future land sales to whites, there would also be some neighborhoods in which the Negroes own most of the land in which they would limit future land sales to Negroes. But we dare not be too timid to pay this small price for freedom.

A New Chapter in Southern History

SUCH then, my friends, are the advantages of the plan for Race Segregation in Land Ownership in the South, and while nobody supposes that a plan with positive advantages will not have some disadvantages, the net advantages in favor of the plan are such that the proposition I shall now submit can hardly be gainsaid. That proposition is this: that if the South had adopted this policy after the war, if it had been the custom all these years to reserve certain communities exclusively for white ownership, keeping the land in white hands for the better support of the white social life, schools, churches, etc., making these neighborhoods virtual "cities of refuge" for those who wished to escape mixed communities and build worthy homes for themselves and their descendants with the assurance that they would never be surrounded by Negro land-owners—if this, I say, had been the policy for all these years, can you imagine the revolution that would now be raised if it were proposed to repeal this happy exemption and throw these sections open to a Negro population? **And yet if it would have been a good policy to adopt fifty years ago, why is it not a good policy now?**

May South Carolina which has had the courage to lead in many great movements take the lead also in this great movement which would write a new chapter in the history of all our Southern country!

Segregation of Races Up to High Court

Ruling of Supreme Judicial Body to Decide Ordinances of Many Cities of South April 11-16

(Associated Press).

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The race segregation problem was put before the Supreme court for decision today and arguments were heard on whether cities may enact laws separating white and negro inhabitants. The court was told that its finding would be of vital importance to the South.

The specific question before the court was the Louisville, Ky., ordinance which makes it unlawful for a negro to occupy a residence upon any block upon which a majority of the houses are occupied by white persons, and makes similar provision as to a white person occupying a house on a negro block. A decision on the constitutionality of this ordinance, it was stated, would settle the validity of like measures in Richmond, Baltimore, St. Louis and scores of other cities and towns in the South

Ordinance Necessary.

Pendleton Beckley, city attorney of Louisville, and Stuart Chevalier, of Louisville, defended the ordinance as necessary to preserve race integrity and avoid race conflict. They contended there was no discrimination against either race and that the law was reciprocal.

Clayton B. Blakey, of Louisville, and Moorfield Storey, of Boston, argued that the statute was a violation of the equal rights privilege of the negro.

As to "Special Equality."

"No one outside this court room" said rM. Storey "would imagine for a moment that the predominant purpose of the ordinance was not to prevent the negro citizens of Louisville, however industrious, thrifty and well educated they might be, from approaching that condition vaguely described as 'social equality.' If one of those who enacted this ordinance were defending his course before his constituents he would ask their approval just because he had succeeded so well in establishing a permanent superiority for the white race."

Mr. Storey will conclude his argument tomorrow.

SEGREGATION MOVE DATES FAR BACK

The recent movement to have a segregation law passed to prevent negroes and whites from living in the same section of the city is nothing new.

On February 19, 1858, when the negroes were slaves in Atlanta, a city ordinance was adopted preventing negroes from occupying houses that were not on the property of their owners. The law, it is said, was strictly enforced.

Segregation - 1916

St. Louis Post Dispatch

JAN 23 1916

EFFECT UNCERTAIN IF SEGREGATION BILL IS PASSED

Two Ordinances Will Be Voted On at Special Election to Be Held Feb. 29.

The Post-Dispatch today points out the possible effects on the negro and white populations of the city, if either of the segregation ordinances is adopted by a majority vote at a special initiative election to be held Feb. 29.

One ordinance, providing that negroes in the future may not move into city blocks in which 75 per cent of the houses are occupied by white persons, would, if adopted, limit the residence of negroes to about 150 city blocks scattered from O'Fallon Park to Carondelet and from the levee to West Cabanne place.

The other ordinance, prohibiting negroes moving into blocks that are occupied wholly by white residents, if it were the only one adopted, would leave about 500 city blocks available to negroes for residence.

The first and most stringent ordinance is called by its supporters the "mixed block" ordinance, and the other might be styled the "solid block" ordinance. The adoption of the mixed block ordinance would render the solid block measure superfluous, as the effect aimed at in the latter is accomplished in the more stringent measure.

Each ordinance will be voted on separately, and either will be adopted if a majority of those voting on it vote "yes."

To avoid the charge that the proposed segregation is class legislation and, therefore, unconstitutional, each ordinance stipulates that its provisions operate equally against either white or negro residents. White persons will be prohibited from moving into solid negro blocks or mixed negro blocks if the measures become law. Neither ordinance attempts to restrict the ownership of real estate in any city block by either whites or negroes, but regulates solely the use of property for residence, abode or purposes of assembly.

It is asserted by those oficially representing the civic organizations campaigning for the adoption of both measures, that neither negroes nor whites, now occupying homes in mixed blocks, would be compelled to move elsewhere if the mixed block ordinance is adopted and they should find themselves in a minority of less than 25 per cent of the block residents. This interpretation of the mixed-block ordinance was expressed also by Associate City Counselor Truman P. Young and Warren McGinnis, attorney for the Real Estate Exchange, when questioned by a Post-Dispatch reporter.

Wording Is Dissimilar.

A question on this point develops from the fact that the wording of the two ordinances in this respect is dissimilar, giving rise to possible disagreement as to the respective meanings. The author of the two bills, former Judge Seneca N. Taylor, is dead.

In the draft of the solid-block ordinance, Judge Taylor wrote: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to prevent any person who at the date of the passage of this ordinance, shall have acquired a legal right to occupy as a residence, any building or portion thereof, from exercising such legal right."

Although this ordinance would affect only such blocks as were occupied entirely by one race or the other, Judge Taylor saw fit to expressly protect the right of others who are at present living in any block, but did not repeat the phrase in the mixed-block ordinance, where it would seem to have more application.

The mixed-block ordinance, in section 1, recites that: "From and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any white person to use as a residence or place of abode, any house, building or structure, or any part thereof, located in any colored block, as the same is hereinafter defined." It makes the same stipulation regarding the use of a house by a negro in a white block, which is defined as a block in which 75 per cent of the houses are occupied by white residents at the time the ordinance becomes efective.

Status of Servants.

The only section of the mixed block ordinance that seems to have any bearing on the question of continued residence by minority residents, is section 5, which reads: "Nothing in this ordinance shall affect the LOCATION OF RESIDENCES, PLACES OF ABODE OR OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY ESTABLISHED PREVIOUS TO the approval of this ordinance, and nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent OCCUPATION of residence, by white or colored servants or employes on the premises on which they are so employed."

Attorneys Young and McGinnis say that it is the "evident intent" of the section to protect persons now residing in such blocks from the penalties imposed by the ordinance for failure to move if they are living in a block dominated by the opposite race. Both said, however, that the language is subject to interpretation.

The longest section of the mixed block ordinance, section 4, deals exclusively with the question of how a "residence, place of abode or public assembly" may be built or erected, which is synonymous with "located." The owner or agent must stipulate the purpose of such proposed building in applying for a building permit. Attorneys said it is possible that the succeeding section, which discusses the location of such buildings established previous to the approval of the ordinance, refers only to this and not to the use or occupancy of such existing buildings by white or negro tenants. The "occupation" of houses in mixed blocks by those of the opposite race, is only assured clearly or beyond question in the case of "servants or employes."

Owners and Agents Also Liable.

The penalty for unlawful occupation of a house in a mixed block is a fine of from $10 to $100, and each day's violation shall constitute a separate offense. Owners and agents of property in which such violations occur are subject to the same penalty.

It was pointed out that if the intent of the ordinance should be construed by the courts to be that it shall be unlawful for white persons to live in a negro block, or vice versa, the measure might produce a very different effect upon the existing situation than its proponents say is contemplated. It would compel thousands of white families to vacate houses they now occupy on the opposite side of streets to negroes, and it would force a greater number of negro families to move under similar conditions, to avoid liability to fines. It might cause a congestion of negroes in the 150 or more blocks they now dominate, and force some negroes to seek residence beyond the city limits.

The definition of a block in the ordinance is not the common acceptance of the word. A block, the ordinance states, shall constitute both sides of a street to the rear of the lots thereon, between two adjacent, intersecting or crossing streets. Where the opposite sides of a street are not equal length, a house, "any part of which is opposite the end of and facing an intersecting street, shall be construed as being in the same block with the adjacent property with street or house numbers receding and which front in the same direction."

In many parts of the city, negroes occupy houses on one side of a street, while white residents continue to be the only occupants of the opposite side.

There are in the city two principal negro colonies, in which, it is estimated, more than two-thirds of the 10,000 negro families reside. The largest colony is that along the proposed central parkway route of Chestnut street and Lawton avenue. It is bounded roughly by Chouteau avenue on the south, Grand avenue on the west, Pine street on the north and Twelfth street on the east.

The other colony is in the vicinity of the Sumner (negro) High School, and is bounded roughly by Taylor avenue on the west, St. Louis avenue on the north, Whittier street on the east and Lucky street on the south. An arm of this colony extends eastwardly from Whittier to Vandeventer, along West Belle place, Fairfax and Finney avenues and partly on Cook avenue.

Occasional negroe residents, ranging from one to six families, are to be found residing in virtually every one of the 28 political wards of the city. There are solid blocks of negroes in the center of West End districts such as on West Cabanne place, between Cabanne and Maple avenues, and in Carondelet east of Broadway between Soper and Kraus streets.

At the western end of Fairground Park there is a negro colony occupying several city blocks, and east of O'Fallon Park there are about five blocks dominated by negroes. On Semple and Belt avenues, north of Cote Brilliante, there are several negro residents, and south of Forest Park, on Northup avenue, there is a small colony.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

The Dallas Express.

SEGREGATION ORDINANCE IS ADOPTED BY MAJORITY OF 2920 VOTES.

The Total Vote For the Measure Being 7613—The "Yes" Vote Overcomes the "No" Vote in Almost Every Instance, Thereby Sustaining Mayor Lindsley.

DALLAS NEGROES

FEEL GREATLY HUMILIATED—THE MATTER WILL BE TAKEN INTO COURTS AND CARRIED TO LAST RESORT.

Great Credit Due the Loyal Whites Who Voted For Humanity and Liberty—Negro Voters Stood a Solid Phalanx Against the Wicked Measure.

Tuesday, April 4th, deserves to go down in history as "Black Tuesday" for Dallas, for on that day 124,000 white people combined their strength against 24,000 Negroes and voted upon them, segregation, which, while it will do no white man good, will serve to embitter the Negro and discourage him. At a time like this, when Dallas is trying to make the world believe that it is a first-class city, it is unfortunate that a majority of its citizens

The amendment empowering the city to pass a race segregation ordinance led all of the propositions on the ballot aside from the vote on the school board. The candidates of the School Patrons' League were elected.

For Segregation; Against Saloon.

On the segregation ordinance, with one precinct out, the vote was 7,223 to 4,503, a majority of about 2,750.

Next in favor with the voters was the amendment barring the sale of liquor at Fair Park. This received a total of 6,519 against 5,211, a majority in excess of 1,300.

should halt in the march of progress to slap in the face a large element of the population, who had only committed the crime of being black—an element which pays taxes on $1,500,000 worth of property, earns its bread in the sweat of its face and is identified with every movement looking to the upbuilding of the city. Below we append some figures as to how the day went.

The Complete Vote.

Following are the totals on the complete returns from all boxes as received and compiled by The Evening Journal, with the exception of the vote on the bond issues in Precinct 21 and on the jitney ordinance in Precinct

	For	Against
Franchise amendment	6,199	6,121
Paving amendment	6,470	5,875
Police pensions	6,849	5,397
Increasing city bond limit	5,907	6,366
Increasing park bond limit	6,159	6,043
Regulating business houses	7,146	5,124
City auditor's nomination	6,789	5,287
Race segregation	7,613	4,693
Consolidating street railways	6,561	5,595
Traction franchise	5,824	5,305
Light franchise	5,918	5,344
Light bonds	4,141	3,857
Storm sewer bonds	4,688	3,041
Union Depot park bonds	4,147	3,524
Cancel old bonds	4,394	3,145
Jitney ordinance	5,288	5,541

By majorities ranging from 600 in the case of the proposed electric light franchise down to almost the vanishing point in the case of the charter franchise amendment, the so-called "Lindsley program" was victorious in the general city election yesterday, except for the amendment increasing the mit from $8,000,000 to $9,-

lete returns re- g Journal at noon the franchise charter t, Proposition No. 1 on the majority of 78 votes, while posed franchises themselves carried by majorities exceeding 500 for the traction and 600 for the light grants.

Jitney Measure Defeated.

A surprise came in the last boxes reported, which showed the defeat of the initiative jitney ordinance, canceling the present city law.

While the general bond limit increase of $1,000,000 was defeated by almost 500 votes, all of the bonds themselves carried, giving another indication of the erratic nature of the vote cast.

Perhaps the most astonishing result, however, was the fact that the proposed charter franchise amendment carried by such a small majority, while the franchises themselves were approved by a lairly large number of voters.

Not Up to Expectations.

The total number of votes cast fell far below the total which had been expected.

HON. HENRY D. LINDSLEY
Mayor of Dallas

SEGREGRTION IN SUPREME COURT

The Journal & Guide

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF ORDINANCES SEPARATING WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE IN CITY BLOCKS WILL BE DECIDED.

4/10/16

Washington, D. C., April 11.—The race segregation problem was put before the Supreme Court of the United States for decision yesterday, and arguments were heard on whether cities may enact laws separating white and colored inhabitants. The court was told that its findings would be of vital importance to the South.

The specific question before the court was the Louisville, Ky., ordinance, which makes it unlawful for colored people to occupy a residence upon any block upon which a majority of the houses are occupied by white persons, and makes similar provision as to a white person occupying a house on a colored block.

Scores of Cities Affected.

A decision on the constitutionality of this ordinance, it was stated, would settle the validity of like measures in Richmond, Baltimore, St. Louis and scores of other cities and towns in the South.

Pendleton Beckley, city attorney of Louisville, defended the ordinance as necessary to preserve race integrity and avoid race conflict. They contended there was no discrimination against either race, and that the law was reciprocal.

Clayton S. Blakey, of Louisville, and Moorfield Storey, of Boston, argued that the statute was a violation of the equal rights privilege of the colored race.

The court took the case under advisement.

EVENING POST

ess: New York City

RACE SEGREGATION CASE BEFORE HIGHEST COURT

MOORFIELD STOREY ARGUES FOR THE NEGRO.

Louisville Ordinance Restricting Residential Districts Made a Test Question in the Supreme Court — Lawyer Holds Similar Law in New York Would Differ Only in Degree from Imprisonment—Defence Contends Segregation Prevents Strife.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The latest form of discrimination against the negro inhabitants of southern "race segregation" was to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States for consideration. Final oral arguments were made before the court took the question of the constitutionality of segregation ordinances under advisement.

The contest before the Supreme Court is an epoch-making one in the fight for equality of rights for the negro race, and takes its place alongside the memorable legal controversies over Jim Crow legislation, and "grandfather clause" amendments in recent years. It involves the validity of a segregation ordinance passed by the city of Louisville, Ky., two years ago, but the decision in the case, so the attorneys in the case declare, will affect the validity of similar ordinances in Richomnd, Va., St. Louis, Mo., and Baltimore, Md.

Because the Louisville ordinance is the basis of a test case it is attracting unusual attention. It makes it unlawful for any colored person to occupy as a home any house upon any block upon which a greater number of houses are occupied as homes by white people than are occupied as homes by colored people. Negroes, who, before the passage of the ordinance, occupied homes in "white" blocks are permitted to continue the occupany of such homes, and negroes who owned homes in "white" blocks when the ordinance was passed, even though they did not occupy them, may thereafter move into them.

Corresponding rights and restrictions are provided for white persons. Blocks with an equal number of negroes and white residents are not affected by the ordinance, and in cases where a block is entirely vacant, fifty-one per cent. of the land-owners may determine whether the residents of the block shall be negroes or white persons.

MOORFIELD STOREY IN CASE.

The attack on the ordinance has been led by Moorfield Storey, of Boston, and Clayton B. Blakey, of Louisville, Ky. It has been defended by Stuart Chevalier and Pendleton Beckley, representing the city.

The ordinance was criticised as preserving only a semblance of equality between the two races. Those attacking the ordinance declared that the real purpose was to prescribe the district or districts within which negroes must reside.

"After white and colored people have lived side by side all over the country for nearly fifty years since the Civil War," said Mr. Storey, in dealing with his point in his brief, "there has come an outbreak of race prejudice, and legislation like the ordinance under consideration has been attempted in various cities. It is a disease which is spreading as new political nostrums constantly spread from State to State."

As authority for sustaining the legislation, the attorneys for the city of Louisville, in their briefs, cited decisions by the courts upholding seuarate school buildings for the races and upholding Jim Crow car legislation. n the other hand, attorneys opposing the ordinance declared attendance at school was not a right, but a privilege; whereas the right to sell one's property or to rent it for lawful purposes was a right inseparable from the right to own property. As to Jim Crow legislation, it was said that it was sustained on the theory that equal facilities were afforded the negroes as that provided for white persons, but in the case of selection of homes each lot had its own peculiar characteristics, so that equality could not be procured.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Approaching the subject from another point of view, it was urged in the brief of those defending the ordinance that its object was to prevent race strife. It was declared that the immediate effect of a negro moving into a white settlement was to send the market value of the property dowi from 25 to 50 per cent., and that surely it was within the police power of a city to put a reasonable limit upon the power of a few of its citizens thus to destroy the property of their neighbors and to endanger the peace and good order of the community. It was said that the building codes of cities imposed many important and serious restrictions upon the free use and improvement of property in order to protect such property from possible loss by fire, and that nothing more was done in this ordinance.

"The alternative to this kind of legislation," said the attorneys for the city of Louisville in their brief, "seems unfortunately to be those extra-legal or positively illegal methods which only too many communities, North and South, have employed to prevent the negro from living among them, and where, instead of giving him a fair and equal chance, have forced the negro at the point of a shot-gun to move on. We might mention a number of towns just north of the Ohio, in Illinois and Indiana, where just this thing is constantly done; but this record leaves no doubt as to the fundamental motives, grounded in the deepest prejudices of the human mind, which prompt such lawless action. If ever there was a case for the intervention of the police power of the State, this is one."

This view was not at all shared by those attacking the ordinance, as shown by their brief. Mr. Storey in his brief asserted it to be of the first essentials of a free government for every citizen to have the right to establish his home where he saw fit, and to move from place to place at pleasure.

"Such an ordinance as that now in question," he continued, "does not affect simply the convenience and comfort of those citizens to whom it applies, but strikes at their right to live at all. The result of such enactments on any large scale might well be to compel the entire negro population to reside in the most unwholesome and otherwise undesirable parts of the several States and to reduce them, through being thus bound in effect to the soil in the designated localities, to a condition not far removed from slavery."

It was urged that the necessary effect of the ordinance was to limit the negroes largely to the blocks where they already live. Furthermore, it was argued that if such an ordinance were permissible in Southern States, it would be permissible in Northern ones.

"It may be," added Mr. Storey, "that in Louisville, where the colored population is comparatively large, the 'colored blocks' would occupy a considerable part of the city, so that a certain freedom of movement on the part of the colored population would remain. But in New York or Boston, where only a small fraction of the population is colored, the restriction of the colored residents to those blocks where they are now in the majority would result in compelling them to reside in a very small area and would differ only in degree from imprisomnet. Could it be seriously argued that a segregation ordinance producing these effects would be valid? And yet is must be valid if the Louisville ordinance can be upheld."

THE DALLAS NEGRO TO BE CONGRATULATED.

Dallas Express 1-29-16

"Parson" John E. Boyd just now is receiving considerable free advertising. Last Friday he hunted up the Times Herald and declared for segregation. Thus far we have two black men who are in favor of segregation. There are 24,000 Negroes in Dallas, and the fact that only two have declared against the expressed wishes of the remainder is a good sign. It shows that the Negro is at last learning to reach a sensible and manly understanding. The Dallas Express desires to congratulate the other 23,998 upon their good sense. Now, boys, pay your poll taxes and get ready to vote against not only segregation, but against all other things and men whom you believe would not serve to better the condition of the city. It is not the business of the colored men of Dallas to prevent segregation, but it is their duty to vote against it and unless they do they will merit the contempt of every man who believes equality of rights and justice before the law.

ATLANTA MAN TO TRY FOR SEGREGATION

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Atlanta, Ga.—J. N. Renfroe, member of the city council from the first ward objects to the presence of Negroes in that ward and has asked the city attorney to draft a segregation law that will stand a court test. 3/9/16.

An ordinance passed some time ago, introduced by Councilman Ashley, was declared unconstitutional by the Georgia Supreme Court. The city attorney, whose salary is paid from taxes coming into the city treasury from the Negro citizens as well as from the whites, has promised to prepare, if possible, such an ordinance as Renfroe wants.

Segregation - 1916

Anti-Segregation Notes 2/4/16.

The St. Louis Argus

One of the most encouraging things that has happened recently is the formation of an auxiliary committee to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, among the prominent white people. Our president, Mr. Gustavus Tuckerman, Rev. John W. Day, and Mr. Roger Baldwin have been making an effort for some time to bring this about. Some of the members [illegible]nk Crunden, ex-president [illegible]y Club, chairman, Messrs. L[illegible]ner Ely Smith, Percy Werner, Selden P. Spencer, Hugo Muench, Henry S. Caulfield, W. M. Chauvenet, Carl Gaylor and the before mentioned members of our branch. They are hoping to increase the membership of the committee to one hundred.

The Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., feels deeply grateful in the fact that Judge Caulfield has associated himself with Messrs. Vaughn and Phillips as leading attorney in appealing the case against the validity of the initiative law to the supreme court of the state.

Following is a letter from Atty. W Ashbie Hawkins, of Baltimore, Md Read and be convinced.

Baltimore, Md., January 29, 1916.
Miss Kathryn M. Johnson,
3137 Pine St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

My Dear Miss Johnson:—

I have your favor of the 26th inst., inquiring about the effect of our segregation law on real estate in this city and I beg leave to submit herein my brief opinion thereon:

The Baltimore Segregation Law has effectually put a stop to the purchase of property by Negroes in any other sections of the city than in those where Negroes lived or owned houses prior to its enactment. In the blocks wholly "colored" or "mixed" (and the latter are exempt from the operations of the law), it has had the effect of creating an unusual demand, with a consequent increase in prices, either for rent or purchase. In such blocks it is of the rarest occurrence to see a vacant house, whereas in the contiguous "white" blocks, numberless houses stand idle and untenanted, because colored people, under the law, are prohibited from occupying them, and white people will not rent or buy them. It has created a fictitious valuation on the property in the "colored" or "mixed" blocks to the temporary gain of the property holders in those sections, and it has lessened values in the contiguous "white" blocks, to the great loss, financially, of the owners of property therein.

Rentals for Negroes have increased in some instances as much as fifty per cent, and for this reason, the law is working a hardship on many of those who are the least able to stand it. White owners are pocketing losses all over town in such blocks as I have mentioned.

The test case now awaiting decision by our court of appeals arose over a corner house, the front of which is in a white block, but the only entrance is on the side and in a block wholly colored. The house was numbered on the street fronting it. The house stood idle for some time because no white person would rent it, opening as it does in a colored block, and for a long time, no colored man cared to risk arrest by moving into it, facing as it does, a white block. Finally a colored man sought to buy it, paid a small deposit on account, moved in, and then was arrested for violating the law. He gave bond, remained in the house for eight months, was unable to perfect the purchase because of the pernicious activity of his white neighbors in preventing his securing a needed mortgage loan, refused to pay rent, and afterward vacated only when assured that the owner, a white widow, was unable to stand further losses.

It has done untold harm to the realty market in this city.

I wish you success in your movement.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. Ashby Hawkins.

Chicago, Ill., January 29, 1916.
Mr William H. Fields,
2804 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Friend:

I received your clipping of an editorial of the 27th in the Post-Dispatch, a paper of your city, upon segregation, and I thank you for the same. I am delighted at the tone of the Post-Dispatch upon the latter. Nothing in the world will cause the disintegration, decay and ruin our country, except it be proscription, such as the kind referred to and brought about by segregation laws such as you are to vote on in your city February 29.

People who think themselves better than their fellows. always succeed in putting themselves beyond the reach of the sympathy of their fellows, and it is this kind of conduct that causes the decay of nations. A neighbor who feels that he is better than you, will not be called promptly by you when his house is on fire, or being despoiled by thieves at night and you should be passing on a larger scale of proscription. In case of trouble with the foreign forces they will give courage and succor much quicker to the enemy abroad than to the enemy at home. It is a dangerous proposition, this segregation, and I shudder to think what harm and ruin it would entail upon the minority of the Caucasian race, if all of the brown or colored races, where they are in control, would enact and enforce laws such as you are to vote on in your city. However, the same brown races will one day resent these laws and proscriptions, and, like the Mississippi, will overflow the confines of its levee dike and spread ruin and devastation to those who live in the route of its path and natural route. The rights of a man, like the rights of nature, are natural, and cannot successfully be alienated permanently. Let St. Louis and Missouri beware.

Yours very respectfully,
Beauregard F. Moseley,
Attorney at law.

6221 Halstead St

VENING NEWS
Baltimore, Md.

RACE QUESTION UP

Segregation Ordinance Now Before Supreme Court.

Decision On Louisville Measure Will Determine Validity Of Law Throughout Country.

Argument before the United States Supreme Court in the Louisville race segregation ordinance is particularly interesting here, inasmuch as the decision in this case will determine the validity of the Baltimore ordinance.

The attack on the ordinance was led by Moorfield Storey of Boston and Clayton B. Blakey of Louisville, Ky. It was criticised as preserving only a semblance of equality between the two races. Those attacking the ordinance declared that the real purpose was to prescribe the district or districts within which negroes must reside.

"After white and colored people have lived side by side all over the country for nearly 50 years since the Civil War," said Mr. Storey, in dealing with this point in his brief, "there has come an outbreak of race prejudice and legislation like the ordinance under consideration has been attempted in various cities. It is a disease which is spreading as new political nostrums constantly spread from State to State."

Separate Schools And Cars.

As authority for sustaining the legislation, the attorneys for the city of Louisville, in their briefs, cited decisions by the courts upholding separate school buildings for the races and upholding Jim Crow car legislation. On the other hand, attorneys opposing the ordinance declared attendance at school was not a right but a privilege.

Approaching the subject from another point of view, it was urged in the brief of those defending the ordinance that its object was to prevent race strife. It was declared that the immediate effect of a negro moving into a white settlement was to send the market value of the property down from 25 to 50 per cent., and that surely it was within the police power of a city to put a reasonable limit upon the power of a few of its citizens thus to destroy the property of their neighbors and to endanger the peace and good order of the community. It was said that the building codes of cities imposed many important and serious restrictions upon the free use and improvement of property in order to protect such property from possible loss by fire, and that nothing more was done in this ordinance.

At Point Of Gun.

"The alternative to this kind of legislation," said the attorneys for the city of Louisville in their brief, "seems unfortunately to be those extra-legal or positively illegal methods which only too many communities, North and South, have employed to prevent the negro from living among them, and where, instead of giving him a fair and equal chance, have forced the negro at the point of a shotgun to move on. We might mention a number of towns just north of the Ohio, in Illinois and Indiana, where just this thing is constantly done; but this record leaves no doubt as to the fundamental motives, grounded in the deepest prejudices of the human mind, which prompt such lawless action. If ever there was a case for the intervention of the police power of the State, this is one."

This view was not at all shared by those attacking the ordinance, as shown by their brief. Mr. Storey in his brief asserted it to be of the first essentials of a free government for every citizen to have the right to establish his home where he saw fit, and to move from place to place at pleasure.

"Such an ordinance as that now in question," he continued, "does not affect simply the convenience and comfort of those citizens to whom it applies, but strikes at their right to live at all. The result of such enactments on any large scale might well be to compel the entire negro population to reside in the most unwholesome and otherwise undesirable parts of the several States and to reduce them, through being thus bound in effect to the soil in the designated localities, to a condition not far removed from slavery."

Virtual Improvement.

It was urged that the necessary effect of the ordinance was to limit the negroes largely to the blocks where they already live. Furthermore, it was argued that if such an ordinance were permissible in Southern States it would be permissible in Northern ones.

"It may be," added Mr. Storey "that in Louisville, where the colored population is comparatively large, the 'colored blocks' would occupy a considerable part of the city, so that a certain freedom of movement on the part of the colored population would remain. But in New York or Boston, where only a small fraction of the population is colored, the restriction of the colored residents to those blocks where they are now in the majority would result in compelling them to reside in a very small area and would differ only in degree from imprisonment. Could it be seriously argued that a segregation ordinance producing these effects would be valid? And yet it must be valid if the Louisville ordinance can be upheld."

RACE SEGREGATION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Journal & Guide 2/12/16

The constitutionality of race segregation ordinances of Southern cities will be decided in the near future by the United States Supreme Court. The court heard argument on the Louisville ordinance last week and its decision in this case will decide the fate of the law in all other cities.

No one can tell what the decision of the court will be. Its action in the jim crow car law cases furnishes hope no doubt to the adherents of the law. On the other hand State courts have upheld the jim crow car laws while in two conspicuous instances State supreme courts have reversed the race segregation laws. The Georgia supreme Court held that the Atlanta segregation ordinance was unconstitutional and the North Carolina supreme court ruled likewise in the Winston race segregation case. In their efforts to so frame the law that it would stand a constitutional test Southern cities have based it upon the legislative right of "reasonable

exercise of the police power." On this point it is interesting to quote Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court:

"If the Board of Aldermen is thereby authorized to make this restriction a bare majority of the board could if they 'may deem it wise and proper, require Republicans to live on certain streets, and Democrats on other; or that Protestants shall reside only in certain parts of the town and Catholics in another; or that Germans or people of German descent should reside only where they were in the majority and that Irish and those of Irish descent should dwell only in certain localities, designated for them by the arbitrary judgment and permission of a majority of the Aldermen. They could apply the restriction as well to business occupations as to residences and could prescribe the localities allotted to each class of people without reference to whether the majority already therein is of the prescribed race nationality, or political or religious faith."

In the above words Justice Clark very definitely analyzed the trend of race segregation by legal statute. No one with ordinary intelligence believes that the sole aim of those who want to segregate the Negro by law is to prevent "social equality." They themselves would not admit seriously that they believe that in spite of all racial traditions, forms and prejudices the Negro race could by any degree of contact lift itself over all barriers to social intercourse with the white race even if the Negro had a mind to do so. The real aim of the segregationists is not to prevent the Negro from attaining a position of social equality as that term is understood but to check his advancement along economic lines. Of course, underlying it all is that fear that if the Negro is accorded the same rights before the law as the white receives the white man's egotistic notion of self-superiority will be threatened.

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TIMES TIMES
TROY, N. Y.

St. Louis Establishes a Pale.

A curious development of the times is the action of the people of St. Louis in approving ordinances providing for the segregation of colored persons in that city. The ordinances were submitted to the voters under the terms of a referendum law, and were upheld by an overwhelming majority. These newest enactments in the way of class legislation prohibit negroes from moving into blocks where seventy-five per cent. of the residents is white and forbid "the use by negroes in 'white' or 'mixed' blocks of any building or part of a building for a church, dance-hall, school, theatre or place of assemblage by negroes." In other words, the effect of the ordinances is to compel the negroes to "flock by themselves" and to draw a sharp line on every side between the races.

Naturally the adoption of such a law has evoked the most spirited discussion, and some very emphatic opinions are expressed, both for and against the proposed new order of things. Those who oppose segregation insist that the new arrangement is a step backward toward slavery; even the Democratic New York World speaks of the scheme as an attempt "to deprive black men of property, liberty and hope." The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which is on the spot, denounces segregation as a victory of the "overwhelming forces of power, interest and prejudice." Other journals in the city take much the same view, and many newspapers in all parts of the country make caustic comment on the action of the St. Louis voters. On the other hand, there are some loud voices for the defense. The St. Louis Republic alleges that under segregation the negroes "will have a new opportunity to prove the worth of their racial inheritance, to demonstrate their capacity as home-builders and community-builders." The example of Tuskegee, where the training of negroes by negroes has accomplished excellent results, is cited, and it is alleged that "the contributions of negroes to community life which have most evoked commendation have been made in negro communities, led and guided by negroes." The genius of Dubois and Coleridge-Taylor is mentioned as proof of what can be done by negroes under inspiration derived from their own race alone. In brief, the sentiment in favor of the segregation of negroes in St. Louis proceeds with exactness along the same line as that in the South which leads to "Jim Crow" cars, "grandfather clauses" and other forms of discrimination because of color.

The weakness of the argument by the defenders of the St. Louis ordinances is apparent at a glance. Assumption that segregation is good for negroes because it will generate a community spirit and foster race impulses resulting in notable achievements "falls down" because the St. Louis segregation is obligatory. When men are driven into doing things they do not often derive inspiration from such enforced action. The developments in art and other lines by negroes may be due largely to negro community-life; but it must not be forgotten that such community-life was voluntary, not compulsory. The negro race, like other races, naturally adapts itself most readily to associations with its own kind. But tell the negroes that they must keep within prescribed limits and never step over the boundary, and they are quite likely to resent the restrictions. Furthermore, the St. Louis ordinances seem to come perilously near a violation of that clause of the Constitution which forbids denial of the rights of citizens on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The highest court in the nation has upset the "grandfather clause" and other forms of discrimination. The segregation matter is to be carried to the federal tribunals, which may eliminate segregation of the St. Louis sort. It seems odd in this day and generation, when civilization protests against the maintenance of the "pale" as a means of Jewish oppression in Russia and elsewhere, that St. Louis should borrow an idea from medieval times and set up a "pale" within which it proposes to confine members of the colored race.

SEGREGATION HEARD BY J

ATTORNEYS FOR N. A. A. C. P. PRAISED FOR MANNER IN WHICH THEY HANDLE CASE. CONTENTIONS LIKELY TO BE SUSTAINED. DECISION HELD UNTIL AFTER REGISTRATION

St Louis Argus 1-14-16

All day long last Monday Judge Shields' division of the Circuit Court was crowded with people while the so-called "Segregation Case" was being argued. Many stood around the walls because unable to obtain seats. The case was that of Charles A. Pitman against the Board of Election Commissioners, the Comptroller and City Treasurer, in which an injunction had been asked against these officials to prevent them from holding the election called for the 29th day of February, 1916, to vote upon the proposed segregation ordinances and from paying out the money for the expenses thereof, upon the ground that the initiative provisions of the charter of the city of St. Louis under which the election was called are void and unconstitutional.

In two of the most brilliant arguments which have been heard in the courts here in year, Messrs. Vaughn and Phillips are said to have literally overwhelmed their opponents. From a table covered with law books they cited case after case to sustain their contention and answered instanter every question propounded by the court or raised by the attorneys on the other side. Both sides filed briefs in the case and the court took it under advisement. The consensus of opinion seems to be that Messrs. Vaughn and Phillips will be sustained in their contentions.

The case was backed by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Mr. Pitman is the chairman of the executive committee and Messrs. Phillips and Vaughn are members of the legal committee.

City Counseller Daues, Associate City Counsellor Griffin and Mr. Benjamin Charles represented the defendants.

The entire city is ringing with praises of the Association's attorneys. It is said by attaches about the City Hall and court buildings that Phillips and Vaughn are the most talked of men in town just now.

On account of the short time for consideration of the case, Judge Shields deferred his decision until after the registration, which was held Thursday.

ST. LOUIS AND THE RACE QUESTION.

The Richmond Planet

An ordinance providing for the segregation of white and colored people in separate blocks was voted on in St. Louis, Missouri, last Tuesday and was adopted by a vote of about three to one. According to the provisions of one of the ordinances, two of which were submitted to the electorate, no colored person can become a resident of a block occupied entirely by white people and vice versa, and under the other no white person can become a resident in a block where seventy-five per cent of the residents are colored and vice versa. 1-14-16

The ordinances go into effect within ten days unless an injunction is secured. The Citizens' Anti-Segregation Committee announce that the case will be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. As this ordinance takes away constitutional rights and privileges from both white and colored people, the absurdity of submitting such a question to an electorate is apparent. We have a segregation law here, and it has operated to confiscate property of both white and colored people.

As the white people own more property than colored people, the former have been the greater sufferers. All of these laws and regulations are in violation of constitutional vested property rights and ultimately jurists will be found with manhood and conscience enough to so rule. It is not popular now to champion any cause in which colored folks' rights and privileges are involved. We are living in a corrupt age, where manhood rights are below par in all cases affecting citizens of color.

This will not always be the case. The only proper course is to agitate and contend until the latent sense of fair play ever existent in the American people is aroused. Cringing colored people and cowardly leaders amongst us have done more to bring about these abuses than anything we know. We are glad to see that the colored people of St. Louis have stood up and that they are determined to maintain their constitutional rights at all hazards. It is unfortunate that white people, whose rights are similarly endangered are too blinded by race prejudice to be able to see it.

Urge Georgia Senators To Aid in Court Fight For Segregation Law

Constitution

Council yesterday passed a resolution by Councilman Renfroe asking that Senators Hardwick and Smith co-operate with the authorities of Louisville in their fight in the supreme court to uphold the segregation law. 1-19-16

The paper makes the request on the ground that the law is the same as now in force in this city and the Louisville ordinance was copied verbatim from the one passed by the local council. It is to come up before the supreme court in the next few weeks.

Councilman Renfroe introduced his paper in the hope that the two senators would lend their aid, believing that if the law meets the approval of the highest court it will stop any court appeals from this city.

FINED FOR VIOLATIONS OF SEGREGATION LAW

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Chicago Defender

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8.—V[illegible]ors of the segregation law have had [illegible] unusually active time the last few d[illegible]. Several have been arraigned in police court and ordered to move out of prohibited blocks. Annie Johnson, living on Ashby street, near Simpson, was given ten days to move out of the neighborhood. This was done after City Attorney Mayson (white) had made an investigation and decided that the [illegible] was white.

Morgan Ryan (white) was allowed by Judge Johnson, Saturday, ten days in which to move from 65 West Cain street, and out of the block.

Segregation – 1916

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

FEB 10 19

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

SEGREGATION MALIGNED.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In reply to the assertion that segregation is contrary to American principles, that it stamps the colored race with the insignia of inferiority, and that it herds them into an odious and unsanitary ghetto, I wish to quote the dispassionate and unprejudiced statements of our appellate Judges in considering the racial distinction between the white and colored people as a basis for various regulations, such as separate schools, separate conveyances, and separate residence districts. It would seem difficult to sustain the assertion that segregation is contrary to American principles, in view of the fact that our Constitution of Missouri, the organic law that supposedly reflects the sentiment and policy of our people provides for separate free public schools for the white and colored races. Mr. Justice Black, of the Missouri Supreme Court, in considering this separate school clause of the Constitution, said: "The framers of the Constitution and the people by their votes in adopting it, it is true, were of the opinion that it would be better to establish and maintain separate schools for colored children. The wisdom of the provision is no longer a matter of speculation. But it will be said the classification now in question is one based on color, and so it is, but the color carries with it natural race peculiarities which furnish the reason for the classification. There are differences in races not created by human laws, some of which can never be eradicated. These differences create different social relations recognized by all well organized governments. If we cast aside chimerical theories and look to practical results, it seems to us, it must be conceded that separate schools for colored children is a regulation to their great advantage." In concluding that the section did not violate the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, Judge Black, said: "Equality and not identity of privileges and rights is what is guaranteed to the citizens." (103 Mo. 546.)

In considering an act of the State of Louisiana, requiring separate cars for colored people, Mr. Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in answer to the assertion that the act branded the colored people as an inferior and dissolute race, said: "We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiffs' argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this be so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it." The act was sustained. (163 U. S. 537.)

Justice Hannah, considering the Louisville segregation ordinance, regarding the assertion that "ghetto" districts would be the logical result of segregation, said: "The enforced separation of the races alone is not a discrimination or denial of the constitutional guaranty; and, if such separation should result in the members of the colored race being restricted to residence in the less desirable portions of the city, they may render those portions more desirable through their own efforts, as the white race has done. Economic equality is not created by statutory declaration nor guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Again, speaking of the opportunity of the negro for development, the same learned Judge said: "Those who have studied the future of the colored race declare that they must ultimately rise largely through the co-operation, the earnest efforts, and the loyal services of their own more fortunate and more enlightened brothers. For those of the race who are doing their full duty in this respect, municipal segregation will simplify the problem; and, if there be those more fortunate members of the race who in the day of their good fortune would abandon their less fortunate fellows and be false to the duties and responsibilities laid upon them by virtue of their own success, municipal segregation will indirectly enforce their acceptance of those responsibilities and coerce their performance of the duties thereby imposed, and this in the end, will justify the enlightened civic spirit by which it is demanded." (177 S. W. 473.) (Ky. Court of Appeals in sustaining the ordinance.)

Justice Andrew, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court (55 Pa. 209), considering a regulation or rule of a street railroad requiring colored passengers to accept separate seats, speaking of the racial distinction as a basis for the rule, said: "The question is one of difference, not of superiority or inferiority. Why the Creator made one black and the other white, we do not know; but the fact is apparent and the races distinct, each producing its own kind, and following the peculiar law of its constitution. Laws and custom having sanctioned a separation of the races, it is not within the province of the judiciary to legislate it away. We cannot say, there was no difference in fact, when the law and the voice of the people had said there was. The laws of the State are found in its constitution, statutes, institutions and customs. It is these sources that Judges must resort to for guidance. If they abandon these guides they pronounce their own opinions, not the laws of those whose officers they are." Speaking of segregation as a declaration of inferiority, the same court said: "To assert separateness is not to declare inferiority of either race. It is not to declare one a slave, and the other a free man. That would be to draw the illogical sequence of inferiority from difference only. It is simply to say that, following the order of Divine Providence, human authority ought not to compel these widely separated races to intermix. The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear as to be free from intermarriage."

The assertions that the ordinances to be submitted to a vote of the people of St. Louis, Feb 10th, stigmatize the negro, or require him to move from his present habitation, or circumscribe him in an odious ghetto or tenement district, are unwarranted.

WARREN McGINNIS.

NEGRO SEGREGATION ADOPTED BY ST. LOUIS

Survey 3-11-16

THE FIRST popular vote by use of the initiative under the new city charter of St. Louis, and the first popular vote in the United States in regard to race segregation resulted in adopting the segregation ordinance by a three to one vote on February 29. Seventy thousand voters, c half of the total registered, cast their ballots. Of the 18,000 votes cast against segregation about 9,000 were those of Negroes. The only white wards which voted against it were two in the downtown district inhabited by citizens of foreign birth.

The election marked the end of a six year fight led by small property owners and real estate dealers to secure the segregation of the races. Every attempt to get the city's legislative body to pass such an ordinance has failed. The advocates of segregation were among the foremost supporters of the initiative and referendum amendment to the old charter and direct legislation features of the new.

It had been the concensus of opinion for years that Negro segregation would be one of the first propositions submitted under direct legislation.

The ordinances were not vigorously opposed because it was apparent from the start that it would be almost impossible to make much headway against almost universal race prejudice and the interests of small property owners. However, a strong citizens' committee of one hundred was formed, composed of leading citizens who believe segregation a violation of American principles. The *Post-Dispatch* was vigorous in its opposition but the other daily papers either let the subject as much alone as they could or were inclined to favor it in their news columns. The leading Republican organ made no editorial mention of the issue at all, and the local Republican Party failed to oppose it actively. The Socialist Party and the entire foreign press were universally against the ordinance. Although the churches were appealed to, very few ministers took any stand. Much prejudice against the Negro had doubtless been aroused by the recent long run of the Birth of a Nation.

One definite result was the testing of the initiative clause of the charter in the Supreme Court of the state, which upheld its validity. The segregation ordinances will be taken into the courts at the first opportunity and together with the Louisville ordinance and those in litigation elsewhere, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

In Order to Vote Against Segregation

JUNCTION CASE COMES UP BEFORE JUDGE SHIELDS MONDAY. IF DENIED, ELECTION WILL BE HELD FEBRUARY 29 AND ALL WHO HAVE CHANGED ADDRESS MUST REGISTER

The segregation injunction case will be heard in Judge Shields' Court Monday morning. If the injunction is denied the election on segregation will be held February 29 and the registration next Thursday, January 13. Every Colored citizen in St. Louis should be registered in order to vote against this nefarious measure. All who have changed address since the last registration day must register next Thursday in order to qualify. The safest way is to be prepared. Every citizen should go to the polling place and see that his neighbor does likewise. It is hoped that all the ministers will make special announcement from their pulpits at the Sunday services, advising all their male members to register and work to bring out a full representation of citizens. If you are not a qualified voter you cannot help defeat segregation.

* * *

Politics is playing a strong part in the segregation move. At least 23 out of 28 members of the Republican City Central Committee are actively engaged in fighting segregation. Instructions are being given to ward and precinct workers to get out a heavy registration Thursday. Several ward organizations will hold meetings. The New Era Republican Club will meet at its headquarters, Pine and Channing, Monday night and the regular 17th ward Republican Club will meet at the same place Tuesday night. The Sixth Ward Club met a few weeks ago and appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor. The mayor promised the committee to take the stump against segregation. This is the bitterest and most dangerous move that has ever been started against the Negro in Missouri and it can be defeated if all who oppose it will register Thursday. If in doubt about the polling place in your precint, phone the Election Commissioners. Do your duty.

NEGROES WILL OPPOSE SEGREGATION MEASURE.

The Republican Represented at Commissioners' Meeting by Attorney.

1/22/16

Will Not Agree That Third Reading of Ordinance Be Final Chapter to it, He Says.

"We do not intend to agree that the third reading of that ordinance will be the final chapter ot it," A. J. McCauley, a Negro attorney, told the Board of City Commissioners yesterday when

the proposed race segregation ordinance passed first reading before the board.

The measure will probably be up for adoption at the meeting tomorrow, it was announced.

Negroes object to the ordinance, McCauley said, because the proponents will fix the districts where Negroes shall live. The individual proponent will not do this, he added, but the race to which they belong will. And these districts will be fived as they always have been, whether there was law for it or not.

There is no need of a segregation law, McCauley argued. Segregation comes about by natural law more quietly than by a law on the books.

Those who proposed the segregation amendment to the city charter and the ordinance to be passed in pursuance of it disavowed any race prejudice, he continued. "But that ordinance could not have been born except in prejudice."

A number of Negroes attended the commission meeting, but none spoke except McCauley.

George K. Butcher, president of the Deere Park Improvement League, which originated the segregation measure, asked that the ordinance be passed at once.

It should not be passed finally, City Attorney O'Donnell advised, until the charter amendment has been formally enrolled by the Secretary of State and the city apprised of that action.—Dallas Morning News, April 20, '16.

Christian Recorder

EXHIBIT A

Congress will be asked to pass a segregation law for Washington to prevent the encroachment of Negro property owners in residence sections occupied chiefly by white persons.

Well, Congress will not grant the request.

Washington a half century after Appomattox, is Exhibit A to prove the fallacy of the theory of the rabid advocates of race equality that race 'prejudice" was unreasonable and eradicable.

Washington has the best Negroes in the world. They are, speaking generally, intelligent and educated without beginning bumptious, well dressed without being swaggerers, and quite easy to meet and greet without injury to anyone's feelings. The relations between whites and blacks in the national capital might be described as being mutually respectful, and, as between individuals who are acquainted, agreeable and even cordial. But the color line remains drawn as clearly in Washington as in Georgia where there is, in some sections at least, a mutual lack of respect based upon outrageous conduct of lawless individuals of both colors which provides each race with the excuse for attributing to the other a shocking lack of character and decency.

A good deal is heard, now and again, about the difficulties encountered by Government employes who are forced to work with, or even in positions subordinate to, Negro employes of the Government. But ordinarily the relationship between the employes who are white and those who are black reminds the observer in the Government bureaus of the pleasant relationship between plantation owners and plantation Negroes in the South before the war. It would be easy to forget the "freedom and equality" of the average Negro employe, and easy to imagine him somebody's well-trained retainer, not because he is servile, but because he is polite and unoffending, and is treated politely and inoffensively.

The Washington policeman—a Negro—who bids you not tread upon the grass does so with courteous consideration which sets an example that few white policemen would follow. It is saying a good deal for the Negro policeman to say that, almost without exception, he escapes the error of regarding his garb of brief authority as a good excuse for shouting at the white man whose conduct invites a policeman's attention. The white man who would die in his bloody tracks rather than accept a suggestion from a Negro policeman seems, somehow, to spread himself and his views elsewhere than in Washington. The circumstance is often remarked.

But the observation of good relationship in Washington does not affect in any way the separateness of the two races. It cannot affect the fact that property in a residence district occupied chiefly by white persons decreases in value when the section is "invaded" by even the most inoffensive Negro family.

Congress will undertake no such delicate, difficult task as segregating the Negro residents of Washington or deliminating blocks in which they live. Neither a Republican Congress nor a Democratic Congress would risk it. Soothing a wildcat or stopping a circular saw with the bare hands would be a task for woman in comparison with it.

As to Commissioner Brownlow, whose unpleasant duty was to receive a belligerent white property owner who wanted the District Government to put it up to Congress to enact an emergency measure for the relief of the "white folks" it is to be hoped that he is a diplomatist who can rise, urbanely, to all occasions and bow out, urbanely, all comers. His distinguished relative, William Gannaway Brownlow, advocated removing the Negroes to a separate territory, refusing them the right to vote and letting it go at that. Before the war he upheld slavery, and sweated at the task of opposing, simultaneously, the doctrine of secession. But suave diplomacy rather than the ramping blood of "Parson" Brownlow is the need of a District Commissioner who is asked to start a race war in Washington.

NEW YORK EVENING POST

March 1916

St. Louis plainly desires negro segregation. The vote upon the question was about three to one in favor of the proposed ordinances. No conclusive legal decision has been rendered upon the constitutionality of such a law as was at stake in this election. The decisions in Maryland and elsewhere against segregation were made in connection with laws which prohibited negroes from residing in white wards, but were silent upon the reverse arrangement. Segregation laws since those decisions are careful to segregate on both sides, and thus to meet the requirements of "no discrimination." The arguments urged on behalf of the St. Louis ordinances were of a sort to suggest that those who made them could, and would, have brought logic to bear in defence of slavery itself. "When a negro family is living next to a white family and both have children," said the City Attorney of Louisville, author of the segregation ordinance now in force there, "conflicts are unavoidable—if not between the grown people, at least between the children"! The only way to deal with race prejudice is "to absolutely protect these two races from any intermingling." Segregation of residential districts, then, must be only the beginning, to be followed by segregation in education, in industry, and at the ballot-box—or should the black man be segregated entirely away from the voting-booth? Anyway, we have at last the two watchwords of democracy: emancipation and segregation.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

A Paper Published by a Southern White Gentleman in Cape Girardeau, Mo., Speaking Editorially, Has This to Say About Segregation. Now Compare the Above With This Which Follows in Issue Jan. 20: Chicago Defender

Encouraging Race Prejudice.

Agitators in St. Louis are making an effort to segregate the colored population of that city. A committee, composed of some of the most influential men in St. Louis, have announced that they will oppose the movement.

A proposal to isolate the Negro, would have created little surprise before 1861, but it cannot meet with approval in the enlightened era of today. It is unjust movements of this character that keep race hatred aflame. They do neither the whites nor the black any good.

The Negro is a part of the United States. He has shouldered his rifle at the call of his country, and he will do so again, if the occasion arises. In this persecuted race, there are good as well as bad. The bad are, and should be, punished, but those who strive to make good citizens, should not be constantly harassed.

The segregation movement in St. Louis will, and should, of course, fail, but the feeling that it engenders, will require years to erase. If the whites were to lend a helping hand, instead of to persistently abuse and offend, the Negroes who violate laws would rapidly decrease.

Abraham Lincoln, undoubtedly the greatest American, either living or dead, argued against slavery. What he said in opposition to slavery, is an argument against segregation. The following passages were taken from Lincoln's speeches:

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent.

When the white man governs himself, that is self government, but when he governs himself and also governs another man, that is more than self government—that is despotism.

This government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

I have always thought that all men should be free, but if it should be, first, those who desire it for themselves, and, secondly, those who desire it for others.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes and decisions possible or impossible to be exectued.

Our fathers brought forth a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Congressman Dyer Fighting Segregation in St. Louis.

The Freeman

Congressman L. C. Dyer, of Misouri, has gone to his home city, St. Louis, to give from now until election day (February 29) his entire time and full strength to fighting the measure to be voted on on that day, proposing the segregation of the races as to homes in the Missouri metropolis. At a monster meeting Tuesday night of last week at the Metropolitan A. M. E. church, the occasion being a Lincoln-Duoglass celebration, Mr. Dyer declared his intention to undertake the defeat of the pending proposition, not only because he did not wish to see the progressive Negroes of his city humiliated, but he did not want such a foul blot to be placed upon the fair name of St. Louis, of whom he wished to be able at all times to speak of with pride and satisfaction. This broad-gauged sentiment and his references to the wonderful advancement of the emancipated Negro brought down the house and Mr. Dyer was given an ovation. His sincerity cannot be doubted for two years ago he made a similar speech in the House of Representatives against the restriction of Negro immigration, when he fortified himself by statistics indicating the strength of the Negro as an economic factor of the upbuilding of the nation's resources. He is one of the race's staunchest defenders. Speaking of the high-grade colored people of St. Louis, of their churches, schools and home, Mr. Dyer paid generous compliments to Dr. D. G. Shaw, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion church, and to Dr. W. Sampson Brooks, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church, as typical Christian leaders, and referred sorrowfully to the passing of the race's great orator and diplomat, J. Milton Turner, a former Minister to Liberia. 2/19/16.

Mr. Dyer came to speak for Bethel Literary and Historical Association at the invitation of Miss Marie A. D. Madre, the resourceful president of that national forum, and who for five years has made it the mouthpiece of the best Negro thought of the country on the vital issues of the day.

This meeting was also addressed by Prof. William Pickens, of whose stirring address on "Abraham Lincoln" we spoke last week, and by Dr. A. T. Jones, who expressed the belief that the perpetuation of the memory of Lincoln would be the best means of seeing to it that "this government of the people, by the people and for the people might not perish from the earth." The glee club of M Street high school sang folk songs and Dr. W. H. Jackson, a foremost figure of the musical life of the capital, presented a solo in happy style.

THE SEGREGATION AMENDMENT

Stripped of All Unnecessary Words—Read the Proposed Ordinance.

Dallas Morning News

"36-A. The City of Dallas shall have power, by ordinance duly passed, to provide for the use of separate blocks for residences, places of abode, places of public amusement, churches, schools and places of public assembly by members of the white and colored races. The term 'colored race' as used herein shall include all persons of African descent, and the term 'white race' as used herein shall include all persons not of the colored race as 'colored race' is defined herein." 1-29-16

(According to the Dallas News a petition will be circulated beginning February 1, 1916, asking signatures of 1400 people, ordering an election to carry the above proposed ordinance into effect. We do not only call on all Negroes, but all liberal, Christian-hearted white men—white men who believe in the Golden Rule, to vote against this ordinance, which, if adopted, means the further humiliation and degradation of the Negro, especially of that element who are trying to have decent homes).

Kansas City, Mo.

Calls for Race Segregation.

To The Star: An ordinance to segregate the negroes, restricting them to a certain district, should be passed in Kansas City. It would be better for all concerned, and would make Kansas City a better place to live in if there were not that "mixing" of races and foreigners. It would encourage the negroes to become home owners in their district, among their own kind, instead of aspiring to live in white neighborhoods.

BOTH SIDES.

Segregation – 1916

LOUISVILLE KY

10

SEGREGATION ACT BEFORE SUPREME COURT FOR TEST

Arguments For and Against Louisville Ordinance Are Being Made To-day.

OTHER CITIES INTERESTED

Case Reaches Highest Tribunal On Appeal From Decisions In Kentucky.

The Times Bureau,
810 Evans Building.

Washington, April 10.—Validity of ordinances enacted by Louisville, Baltimore, St. Louis, Richmond and many other cities by which negroes are prevented from moving into white neighborhoods and whites from moving into negro settlements was at stake in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

A test of the Louisville ordinance—upon which rests the fate of similar laws of other cities having large negro populations—was before the nation's highest tribunal. This is the first time the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide the right of city councils to segregate whites and negroes.

City Attorney Pendleton Beckley and Assistant City Attorney Stuart Chevalier argued the case for the city of Louisville, while Clayton B. Blakey and Huston Quin appeared to attack the constitutionality of the ordinance. Moorefield Storney, of Boston, president and general legal adviser of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also appeared in the case in opposition to the ordinance.

* * *

Appealed By Negro.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court by William Warley, a negro. The question of the legality of the ordinance arose over a contract which Warley is alleged to have made with Charles H. Buchanan, a Louisville real estate dealer.

Buchanan entered into a contract with Warley to sell him property situated in a block in Louisville in which white families are in the majority, the understanding being that the negro desired the house as a residence for him and his family. He later declined to take over the property on the ground that by reason of the segregation ordinance he and his family could not live in the house. Buchanan sued him in an effort to make him live up to his contract on the ground that the segregation ordinance was invalid, and that Warley consequently could live in the house in question.

Both Judge Gregory and Judge Quarles, of Louisville, held the segregation ordinance valid, as did the Court of Appeals. The ordinance was attacked on the grounds that it is unconstitutional under the Fourteenth Amendment. Its legality was championed by the city attorneys. Five distinct points in the argument of Mr. Beckley and Mr. Chevalier follow:

* * *

Five Points Argued.

First—However great the hardship which may result in a particular case, the court will not declare invalid a police regulation, unless it clearly appears from the law itself or from facts of which the court may take judicial cognizance, that it violates the constitutional guaranties. Whether the legislation is wise, expedient or necessary, or best calculated to promote its object, is a legislative, and not a judicial, question; a question of policy and not of power.

Second—Legislation segregating or separating the white and colored races has universally been recognized by the courts as a constitutional exercise of the police power.

Third—The Federal Constitution does not prohibit a State from abridging under its police power privileges and immunities of citizens of the State; nor does the fact that privileges thereby regulated may not in fact be equal or identical, amount to a denial of the equal protection of the laws; nor does the Federal Constitution attempt to guarantee social or economic equality.

Fourth—The use of property and the liberty of contract are always subject to reasonable police regulations, and their enforcement does not deprive a person of property without due process of law. The present ordinance, so far from destroying or impairing such rights, will have the effect of protecting property from the most serious and destructive results.

* * *

Law Has Been Upheld.

Fifth—The right to enact a law providing for reasonable residential segregation similar to that now under consideration has been sanctioned by the State courts where the question has squarely arisen.

"This ordinance is a police regulation having a reasonable, appropriate and immediate relation to that purpose," said Mr. Beckley. "There can be no question as to the entire good faith of the council in passing this measure; and the relation existing between the white and colored races being an appropriate matter for legislation, as this court has often held, no question can be properly raised hereunder as to the wisdom or expediency of or necessity for such legislation in the particular community, this being distinctly a question for legislative rather than judicial determination.

"The actual relation existing in the city of Louisville between the white and colored races, the danger to race integrity and race harmony, which results from their too intimate social intermingling, the disastrous effects upon property values and impairment of the security and enjoyment of the home where negroes move into white blocks, and the consequent bitter antagonism and even conflicts that this must and does produce—all these are facts which the court must presume were sufficiently canvassed before the council passed this ordinance.

"There are, furthermore, facts of ordinary human experience, are matters of almost everyday observation in any Southern or even Northern community where there is any considerable number of negroes, and are facts of which the court may well take judicial notice, independently of any facts appearing in this record.

* * *

Purely Legal Question.

"Waiving for the moment the fact that plaintiff in error is a white man and not in a position, therefore, to complain of discrimination against members of the colored race, the only question presented on this submission is the purely legal one, whether the court can say that as to the members of either race, the ordinance is so arbitrary and unreasonable in its provision, and its real purpose so remote from its declared purpose, that it plainly violates the constitutional guaranties; and more specifically, whether it denies to the plaintiff the equal protection of the laws, or deprives him of his property without due proce of law.

"It is the contention of the defendant and of the city of Louisville that the ordinance is not only fair and equa on its face, but in fact meeting all th requirements of the constitutional guarantee of the equal protection of the laws; that it deprives no one of his property without due process of law; that it is impossible by the minutest scrutiny to discover the slightest discrimination for or against either race; what is denied to one is denied to the other and what is permitted to one is permitted to the other; and that looking to its practical operation, and even to its policy or wisdom, it is clearly and fairly designed to accomplish the purpose expressed in its title.

"It would have been difficult to have framed an ordinance which would have been milder in its limitations upon personal and property rights and which would at the same time have accomplished its purpose than the one under review.

* * *

No Hardships Worked.

"This ordinance will not affect in the slightest the great mass of the white people in the city or the great mass of the negroes, who will continue to live in the neighborhoods in which they are living at the present time, unaffected by its provisions. The ordinance will only affect that relatively small percentage of white people who may seek to move into normally negro neighborhoods, and that relatively small percentage of negroes who, to gratify their newborn social aspirations, seeks to move into white neighborhoods.

"The ordinance does not move a single negro or a single white person from the home in which either may be living at the time of the enactment of this ordinance. They may continue to live in those places until the end of time, so far as this ordinance is concerned; nor will it even prevent negroes from moving into houses now occupied but later vacated by white people, or vice versa. The ordinance provides that where a minority of the houses on a block are occupied by white people those houses when they become vacant may be rented to either white or colored people and vice versa as to a block where a minority are occupied by negroes.

"Nor is there anything in this ordinance which interferes in the slightest degree with the ownership or the devolution of property. Only the occupancy is sought to be regulated. Nor can it be stated, as is stated by opposing counsel, that this ordinance forbids an owner from occupying his own property previously acquired.

* * *

No Unfair Limits.

"It should not be forgotten that this ordinance does not limit the negroes to any given section of the city, but they will be free to live anywhere members of their own race are found in any considerable number, and also to open up new subdivisions whenever the economic demand makes it advisable to do so. We assert without fear of contradiction that the supply of good negro houses will always be equal to the demand. The white property owners, as well as the more thrifty negroes themselves, as a matter of business, if not of philanthropy, will see that the negroes get as many and as good houses as they demand or need."

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHEST COURT HEARS LOUISVILLE SEGREGATION CASE

Attorney for Negroes Argues Ordinance Violates Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution.

RULING FAR - REACHING

It Will Affect Similar Ordinances in St. Louis, Baltimore and Richmond.

By Wire From the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The race segregation case, brought to the Supreme Court from Kentucky, is being argued this week. This is a writ of error to reverse the decision of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, holding valid the so-called segregation ordinance of Louisville, which seeks to prevent negroes in the future from moving into white residence neighborhoods and whites from moving into negro residence neighborhoods.

The determination of the validity of the Louisville ordinance will also settle the question of the constitutionality of similar ordinances in operation in Baltimore, Richmond, St. Louis and other cities and towns. In Baltimore and Richmond such legislation has been in full operation since 1911, and in St. Louis an ordinance like the one in Louisville was approved by a popular vote in February.

The counsel for the city of Louisville said: "In discussing the legal questions raised by this appeal, we will consider, first the rules laid down by this court governing the scope or the judicial inquiry in construing the constitutionality of a police regulation; and, secondly, the extent of the police power of the State in the enactment of the segregation laws such as that now under consideration; and under this head we will endeavor to show that there is nothing new in the present ordinance. There is nothing in it which has not been repeatedly and universally recognized as valid by all the courts before which the questions have arisen—by the Supreme Court and by the State courts before, Northern and Southern. We will endeavor to show that this police regulation is not such an inference with either personal or property rights as to justify the courts in declaring it unconstitutional, and that in the very nature of things every police regulation must interfere with such rights to some extent, and the question whether the value of the right sought to be abridged is not more than compensated and counterbalanced by the good accomplished is a matter of which the Legislature is the exclusive judge, where it appears that the law has a legal relation to the end sought to be accomplished."

During the argument in this case the members of the court asked many questions. Justice Pitney asked questions concerning features of the ordinance which prevent a negro living in a house after purchasing it, providing the house is in a "white" block. He wanted to know if, under the law, a negro purchasing such property would be required to allow it to remain untenanted until enough white people moved from the block to give the negroes a majority and thereby make it a negro block.

Attorney Pendleton Beckley claimed

that white people are subject to the same provisions. He pointed out that the law does not affect the right of a negro to live in a "white" block if he owned the property prior to the enactment of the law.

Attorney Moorefield Story of Boston, for the plaintiff, argued that the Louisville ordinance is in violation of section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, in that it deprives one set of American citizens of rights and privileges given to another. He said it made no difference whether these rights applied to whites or blacks.

"The Constitution gives to every American citizen the same rights," said Storey. "It gives to each what it gives to every other one. It forbids that you shall say to one, 'you shall not buy land there because you are not white, or that you shall not buy land there because you are not black.' Race prejudice laughs at back fences."

Justice McReynolds asked Storey if under his argument race segregation of all forms were not a disregard of rights. The Boston man held that it was, and then Justice McReynolds asked if the attorney believed it possible to segregate without violating someone's rights.

"No," said Storey.

POST DISPATCH

ıs: St. Louis, Mo.

JUL 17 1917

SHARP TO ASK COURT TO CLOSE NEGRO GARDEN

Says Resort Opposite His Home on Clayton Road Keeps Family Awake.

Fidelio C. Sharp, an attorney, after a conference today with Prosecuting Attorney Ralph at Clayton in reference to "W. M. Scott's big colored country garden," which has been opened on the Clayton road, opposite Sharp's handsome country home, said he would personally apply for an injunction to close the resort.

Sharp said the negroes had a joyful time at the garden Saturday night which did not break up until 3 a. m. There was craps calling, loud talking and laughter and cursing, singing and dancing and the shouted farewells of parties leaving in automobiles, and his family could not sleep. He characterized the disturbance as "outrageous."

Sharp said he would see Mrs. Sophia M. Crow of Forest Park boulevard, owner of the tract on which the garden is. He reiterated that he did not believe Mrs. Crow knew what use was being made of her property. W. M. Scott, who conducts the garden, has been a tenant of the property for a year, but only recently converted it into a "garden."

Sheriff Bode visited the garden Saturday night and said he would keep it under observation. He said Scott had a merchant's license and unless the place became a positive nuisance it would be hard to close it. Prosecuting Attorney Ralph said he had not had time to investigate.

Oellien said that he was careful in leasing such property to tenants, and thought that he had put a clause in this one prohibiting the sale of liquor on the premises. He said that the negro Scott looked out after the poultry farm for Marre, and that a year ago the former had asked permission to hold a picnic in the woods to the rear of the leased ground.

Oellien said permission was given, and that no complaint was made.

"Scott has been given no permission to open a summer garden there, and such will not be tolerated," Oellien continued. "This latest affair was unknown to me until I saw it in the paper.

Scott says his plan is to move the "garden" back a quarter of a mile from the Clayton road, across the Clayton car track.

Will Barron, secretary of the Clayton Road Neighborhood Association, said today the association will meet in a few days and take action to rid the road of the "country garden." He could not say what action would be decided on, but he was sure that the association would not tolerate the continuance of the resort.

F. D. Oellien, a real estate dealer, with offices in the International Life Building, said to a reporter that the property in question was leased to James Marre of 3915 Potomac street, a retired contractor, who is using it as a poultry farm.

Mrs. Lavania C. Reilly of 4425 Forest Park boulevard, daughter of Mrs. A. M. Crow of 4429 Forest Park boulevard, said that her mother, who owns the plot of ground, is a Southerner, and would never tolerate negroes making disturbances on the ground. She said that her mother was ignorant of the opening of the garden until told of it by others.

JOURNAL

eLINCOLN, NEB.

APR 17 19

SEGREGATION.

There has just been fought before the supreme court of the United States the first battle in a new war to put the negro where white man wants him. Former legal wars of this kind have been fought over grandfather clauses to keep negroes from voting and over Jim Crow laws to keep negroes from the vicinity of white passengers on railroad trains. The new war is the war of segregation.

The city of St. Louis recently elected by popular vote to segregate its negroes. But the movement did not begin in St. Louis. Louisville, Ky., adopted an ordinance to that effect two years ago, and it was the Louisville ordinance which found its way before the supreme court. The validity of the St. Louis ordinance and of segregation ordinances already adopted in Richmond and Baltimore hinges on the decision in this case.

The laws in question make a fine display of fairness. They segregate the whites as well as negroes. Where a block is half and half white and negro, the law leaves it alone. But in all other cases the block must be unanimous. If it is more than half negro, the whites must move out. If it is more than half white, the negroes must move out. A white can not move into a negro block any more than a negro can move into a white block. The defenders of the ordinance say that the neighborhood of negroes depreciates the value of property in white territory. They appeal to the supreme court to protect property rights against such calamities. The law would protect a fine residence district against damage by the institution of a livery stable or a glue factory; why not against the damage incident to the vicinitude of a black man? So goes the logic.

What the supreme court does about it remains to be seen. The court has annulled grandfather clauses and sustained Jim Crow laws. We have yet to learn whether we are to have also Jim Crow blocks in cities. If the Louisville ordinance stands, we may be assured that the movement for such ordinances will have a great spread, not excepting northern cities.

We have heard of the Jewish pale in Russia—the setting aside of restricted territories beyond which Jews may not live. Are we now to have a negro pale in the United States? Then, given a negro pale and an occasional Springfield massacre, what shall we say when the Russians express their horror of a nation that treats a great group of its citizens, its black people, as if they were nothing but Jews in Russia?

DISPATCH

St. Paul, Minn.

RACE SEGREGATION.

There were sighs for the success of American democracy when St. Louis voted some weeks ago to segregate its negro population. The movement is said to have been initiated by real estate interests for the sole purpose of doing away with the costly element of chance in the shifting of the race line about the city. But when put up to the electorate the issue became a simple vehicle for the expression of race prejudice. Despite the pleas of some of the most influential newspapers, despite warnings from sources of intelligence outside the city, segregation carried by an overwhelming majority.

But segregation has struck a snag. The courts have yet to pronounce their judgment upon the proposition. Judge Dyer of the Federal district court at St. Louis has enjoined the enforcement of the act on the ground that it exceeds the police power of a city and comes in conflict with the Federal constitution. A man has a right to occupy property that he owns, holds Judge Dyer, under the laws of the United States and the Constitution. The injunction is made temporary pending the settlement by the United States Supreme Court of a case from Louisville involving the same issue.

The decision of the supreme court will be of momentous importance to the nation at large. If St. Louis can segregate, the issue is almost sure to come up later in other cities where the colored population is large and where the sectional prejudice of the old days survives. There is also the pet theory of democratic idealists that in this land where "all men are created equal" our government cannot recognize differences in race or color. If segregation is upheld, this theory will go glimmering.

SEGREGATION.

The City Commission and Mayor Lindsley met Monday, April 9 and decided to pass the Segregation ordinance Wednesday, April 19th. A number of colored and white citizens were there and after remarks by Attorney "Andy" McCauley and others, the Mayor said that he understood the people to desire a segregation ordinance passed and out of deference to their will, he would, with the Commission, pass it.

The protestants will in all likelihood make a legal protest aaginst the measure. With the light before us now it seems that the closing of the ballot box opened the courthouse. The Dallas Express is opposed to all class legislation and sumptuary laws. It believes that there is such a thing as equality before the law and that equal justice should be accorded all men.

So believing it cannot come to endorse any law, however mild, which seeks to place an unjust restraint upon any man. We believe in the fullest liberty for every man in working out his salvation and certainly the law should not hinder the individual in his efforts to accomplish those things which make for the welfare of the home and the State.

THE ELECTION, TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

Dallas Express 4/1/16

The present city administration has proposed nine charter changes to be submitted to the people, April 4—next Tuesday. Over eight of these, the white people have fallen out and are having some scrap. Charges and counter charges of high crimes and misdemeanors are being bandied about and the white elements are burning with fervent heat. Some of the indiscreet have gone so far as to dispute the words of others of equal standing, which had for its effect the same as the use of that "short and ugly word." So much for the white people and the white amendments. The ninth proposed amendment is for the segregation of the Negro. Here the 1,625 colored voters of Dallas have taken their stand and have decided with malice towards none and charity for all, to vote solidly against being segregated. It is altogether fitting in this paragraph to call upon the white men who love their country, their God and their countrymen, to line up with us and save the adoption of an amendment which, while it will help no white man, if adopted, will discourage every colored man and disgrace the city.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

JUN 11 1916

SEGREGATION CASE UP

John Stewart Morton Requests A Court Trial.

Justice Brendel at the Northwestern Police Station yesterday sent to court the cases of John Stewart Morton, the real estate dealer, and of Celia Williams, colored, both charged with violating the West Segregation Ordinance, on the request of Mr. Morton. Both were released on their own recognizance.

The case hinges on whether the house rented by Mr. Morton to the colored woman is officially 1301 North Calhoun street or 1336 Patterson avenue. Justice Brendel's offer to dismiss the charge on condition that the colored family move out was declined, as Mr. Morton insisted that the house was officially in a colored block.

Segregation – 1916

A MODERN BRUTUS.

"I would not have less sympathy or thought for the Negro, but more for the disadvantaged white man," said Dr. Clarence Poe to the University Commission on Southern Race Questions in inviting that body to join him in his segragation propaganda. The Commission heard him but declined to agree with him. This was the proposition submitted and rejected.

I should like to emphasize that there are three parties to the race problem—first, the Negro; second, the wealthy or professional white man unaffected by Negro competition; third, the poor laboring white man who does and must face such competition. I would not have less sympathy or thought for the Negro, but more for the disadvantaged white man. Hope your commission will study this third factor and also inquire if separate grouping does not encourage better Negro leadership and community life. Also make a study of mulatto traits and achievements as distinguished from pure Negro and inquire to what extent mulattoes are increasing."

Dr. Poe's solicitude for the "disadvantaged white man" recalls what one Brutus said of his friend Ceasar. The difference is that what the Roman citizen said probably had some excuse for being uttered, while the modern Brutus is without ground for his oration. The Kaiser would be equally justified in asserting that Belgium, unsupported by any of her allies, is a menace to the national existence of his government. "The disadvantaged white man!" indeed. With fourteen hundred years of civilization to his credit before the Negro started, he is now at a disadvantage if the Negro is given a chance in life.

It is gratifying to note that the University Commission on Southern Race Questions refused to become a party to the most sinister scheme ever devised for the purpose of fastening the shackles of economic slavery upon the American Negro.

St. Louis Post Dispatch

JAN 14 1916

LAWRENCE ASSERTS SEGREGATION WILL BENEFIT NEGROES

President of United Welfare Association Says Property Owners Should Be Protected.

Segregation will minimize race prejudice and will promote the welfare of both the negro and the white man, according to Felix P. Lawrence, president of the United Welfare Association, which fathered the negro segregation ordinance to be voted on at a special election in St. Louis February 29.

Lawrence today issued a statement in reply to assertions that negro segregation is un-American.

"Instead of being un-American in spirit or in letter, it is the most American measure imaginable because it concerns vitally the sanctity of the homes of Americans regardless of color," said Lawrence. "The 20,000 persons who have signed the petition for a vote on segregation are for the most part home owners whose residences are not protected by restrictions.

"Those people are just as much entitled to protect their homes as the rich and prosperous persons living in protected, restricted properties, who are complacently willing to be against segregation.

"Segregation does not mean negroes are to be herded into one part of the city. It does not circumscribe a locality and put the negro in it. Segregation says to the negro: You may open new subdivisions; you may live wherever you wish except that you cannot move into blocks where all the people are white or 75 per cent white. The proposed law says the same thing to the white man.

"This movement is to save the homes of the white people and to prevent ruin of white neighborhoods and the destruction of property values and loan values in white blocks. It is to prevent such disasters as have overtaken neighborhoods on West Belle place, Page boulevard, Humphrey street, Pendleton avenue, Newstead avenue and other places."

HEAVY NEGRO REGISTRATION TO BE INVESTIGATED

Thousands of New Names Added to Rolls for Segregation Election Feb. 29.

Thousands of negro names, added to the voting lists in yesterday's registration for the special election on negro segregation Feb. 29, will probably cause a special investigation by the Election Board.

Chairman Drabelle of the board said today that the new negro registration was so large as to call for close scrutiny. The board will decide what to do, he said, when the report of the canvass, being made today by clerks of election, is received.

Rumors that many negroes had located temporarily in St. Louis, to vote against the segregation proposal, have been circulated.

Many Strange Faces

In the Sixth, Seventeenth and Twenty-third wards, which are the principal centers of the negro vote, many strange faces were seen by the election officials. Some of those who added their names to the roll were tottering patriarchs.

In the Seventeenth Ward, Thirteenth Precinct, registration place, 3303 Laclede avenue, 198 new names, nearly all negroes, were placed on the roll. At the Ninth and Tenth Precinct polling places of the Twenty-third Ward, at 3906 Finney avenue and 1037 North Whittier street, more than 200 new names were said to have been registered, though the exact figures have not reached the board. Among the other polling places where the negro registration was large were those at 222 North Compton avenue and 2 South Jefferson avenue.

Congresisonal election contests have shown that there are many negro voters whom it is impossible to find after election at their registered address. Today's canvass, which is the regular procedure prescribed by law, is for the purpose of verifying the addresses of all registered persons, both those who registered yesterday and those who were previously on the books.

Always Vouched For

One of the principal tasks of the canvassers is to strike off the names of those who have removed, but this is difficult, in the case of negroes, by their habit of having several places of abode, at each of which they are vouched for by the persons who answer the canvassers' questions.

Chairman Drabelle said the total new registration yesterday was 25,000, and that the canvass would probably result in striking off this number of names, or more, so that there would be no net gain. The previous registration was 145,521. Yesterday's registration wil serve for the August primaries, but there will be a new registration before the national election in November.

New York Evening Post

March 1916

ST. LOUIS VOTES TO SEGREGATE NEGROES

Three to One Majority for Plan That Would Keep Them Out of White Districts.

LONG FIGHT EXPECTED

St. Louis, Feb. 29.—Ordinances providing for the segregation of negroes in separate blocks from the whites of St. Louis, voted on here to-day, were carried by a vote of approximately 52,000 to 17,000.

Two ordinances were voted upon, one providing that a white person or negro cannot become a resident in a block occupied entirely by those of the opposite race. The other imposes the same restrictions on blocks where 75 per cent. of one race live.

The ordinances become effective in ten days unless an injunction is applied for, which is almost a certainty. Opponents of the ordinances say that they will carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has never passed on the matter.

The question has arisen as to what effect the adoption of both ordinances would have, some attorneys holding that there is a conflict between the two. Other authorities, however, hold that the more stringent one supersedes the other.

A lively legal battle is in prospect. The argument of constitutionality was raised during the campaign and court opinions were cited in an effort to show that neither ordinance would be constitutional.

The election was unusually quiet, with no disorder. One hundred and thirty-five challengers who appeared at various polling places for the anti-segregationalists were disqualified.

For several days negro girls and women have handed out circulars on street cars and in public places bearing a cartoon which depicted a white man driving a negro before him and lashing his bare back, with the inscription "back to slavery."

An organization known as the United Welfare Association circulated petitions calling for the election, and the campaign against it has been conducted by the Citizens Anti-Negro Segregation Committee.

Many prominent real estate men were behind the movement for segregation on account of the depreciation in the value of property caused by negroes moving into the same residential blocks with whites.

The present legal residences of whites and negroes are not affected by the ordinances, which apply only to future residences. Not only residences, but theatres, schools, churches, dance halls and other assembly places come within the ordinance.

The ordinances bear the following introduction: "An ordinance to prevent ill feeling, conflict and collisions between the white and colored races in the city of St. Louis and to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare by making reasonable provisions requiring the use of separate blocks for residence of white and colored people, respectively."

St. Louis, Mo.

FEB 14 1916

Segregation.

Editor The St. Louis Star: Fifty-two years ago, 1863, Abraham Lincoln signed the proclamation which made the negro a free citizen, but ever since then the negro question has boiled along, and sometimes boiled over. All sorts of theories have been suggested from shipping all black people back to Africa or disfranchisement up until the present date. A few prejudiced pessimists want to segregate the negro by organized fraud, and some Southern gentlemen, as they call themselves, have torn their whiskers in a loud insistence that they would never submit to negro equality, and so on. Now, the relation of two races, one of which has been held in bondage by the other, is extremely complicated, as it is mixed up with sentimental qualities of high explosives.

Some appreciate the black man and treat him as human, while, on the other hand, some are selfish and narrow minded, always trying to stir up trouble for their own advantage. It is pretty safe to say that no one understands the problem thoroughly. It is a situation that destiny alone in its slow and mysterious process of adjustment can direct. So while no one knows the answer to the rare problem, there are certain things everybody knows, and one of these things is the safest and wisest thing to do always and ever, which is to act with justice. As this is a very mysterious world in which we live and no human mind can estimate the consequences of our act, neither can we foresee the unfolding of Providence. We know that justice is always best, that truth is better than falsehood

and that honesty is better than craft. Justice demands that all children born into a nation shall have equal opportunities. To damn one child to ignorance and servitude for no fault of its own, and set another in luxury and power for no merit of its own, is not justice. Justice demands that every human being in a State have equal privileg[illegible]itizenship and franchise, o[illegible]protection in law for his life and property, and can qualify to public office. There is no inferior race. A race inferior in one way may be superior in another. Every race has its contribution to humanity. There are some characteristics of white men that it is fatal for black men to imitate, and some traits of black men it would do white men good to copy. And when the black man was set free to run the gauntlet, as they had no guide post, but have made their own paths up to the present and are still forging onward to the front ranks, until the right-minded people of today who are traveling toward that spot of sunshine on the hill where there is happiness and peace beyond, realize that we are brothers in life, equal at birth and death and the soul is free. Notwithstanding that, a few prejudiced pessimists are always busy trying to gain a little notoriety and a few spoils through segregation.

WM. MOORE.

[illegible]

COURT ORDERS REARGUMENT

Unusual Course As To Segregation Ordinance.

May Indicate Incomplete Bench Is Tied.

BECKLEY IS PLEASED

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Washington, April 17.—The Supreme Court of the United States caused widespread surprise to-day when it announced that the case involving Louisville's segregation ordinance, argued last week, had been set for reargument "before the full bench."

This action, seldom taken by the court, is believed here to mean that Chief Justice White and his associates regard the case of such importance that it should be reviewed again. It was suggested that the unusual procedure might indicate that the court is evenly divided on the decision, and that the disposition of the segregation case must await the appointment of a successor to the late Justice Lamar before a majority opinion is handed down. This view was not generally accepted by those familiar with Supreme Court practice. They pointed out that Justice Day, who has been absent from Washington a long time because of ill health, did not have the opportunity to hear the argument of the Louisville case, and that it was as much of a compliment to him as it was the desire of Chief Justice White to have the case held up until the vacancy on the bench is filled that prompted the court to issue the order restoring the case to the docket.

* * *

To Affect Other Cities.

The Louisville ordinance, which is similar to the segregation measures of Baltimore, Richmond, Atlanta and St. Louis, has been attacked as a violation of both the spirit and letter of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. And the decision which will be rendered is expected to support or invalidate the segregation ordinances of the several cities that have sought to bar the negro from certain residential sections.

Pendleton Beckley and Stuart Chevalier, city attorney and assistant city attorney, respectively, of Louisville, ably defended the constitutionality of the ordinance last week when it came up for argument. Their contention was that such municipal legislation tended directly to the general welfare of any community in which both white people and negroes resided.

* * *

Grounds of Attack.

Moorefield Storey, of Boston, and Clayton B. Blakey, formerly city attorney of Louisville, assailed the measure and all similar ordinances as an effort to establish race lines and to break down the effect of the Fourteenth Amendment. It deprived, Mr. Blakey declared, one class of American citizens of their plain right because of the prejudices of another class.

Although no date has been set for the reargument of the case, indications are that it may be a year, perhaps not quite so long, before the case will come up again in the Supreme Court of the United States.

"FAVORABLE SIGN."

Beckley Reassured By Court's Order For Reargument.

"The order for a reargument in the segregation case issued by the Supreme Court is a helpful sign for two reasons," declared City Attorney Pendleton Beckley yesterday. "In the first place the question involved is considered of such far-reaching importance that the court desires consideration of it by the full court. In the second place, the elapse of time will strengthen the case of the city, and all other cities with similar laws, by giving further time in which to establish the efficacy of principle of segregation of races and benefits to be derived through it by both races. The city is pleased with the opportunity thus offered of establishing through practice all that was claimed for the ordinance in the arguments."

It will probably be two years before a decision is given in the case. In the meantime Mayor Buschemeyer has advised the building department to continue its impartial enforcement of the ordinance.

RACE LAWS AT STAKE

Segregation Case of Louisville Argued in Supreme Court.

WHOLE SOUTH IS INVOLVED

Constitutionality of Ordinances Separating White and Colored People in Many Cities to Be Settled in the Decision Handed Down in the Kentucky Appeal.

The race segregation problem was put before the Supreme Court of the United States for decision yesterday, and arguments were heard on whether cities may enact laws separating white and colored inhabitants. The court was told that its finding would be of vital importance to the South.

The specific question before the court was the Louisville, Ky., ordinance, which makes it unlawful for colored people to occupy a residence upon any block upon which a majority of the houses are ocupied by white persons, and makes similar provision as to a white person occupying a house on a colored block.

Scores of Cities Affected.

A decision on the constitutionality of this ordinance, it was stated, would settle the validity of like measures in Richmond, Baltimore, St. Louis and scores of other cities and towns in the South.

Pendleton Beckley, city attorney of Louisville, and Stuart Chevalier, of Louisville, defended the ordinance as necessary to preserve race integrity and avoid race conflict. They contended there was no discrimination against either race, and that the law was reciprocal.

Clayton S. Blakey, of Louisville, and Moorfield Storey, of Boston, argued that the statute was a violation of the equal rights privilege of the colored race.

Attorney Storey's Argument.

"No one outside this courtroom," said Mr. Storey, "would imagine for an instant that the predominant purpose of is ordinance was not to prevent the colored citizens of Louisville, however industrious, thrifty and well educated they might be, from approaching that condition vaguely described as "social equality." If one of those who enacted his ordinance were defending his course before his constituents he would ask their approval just because he had succeeded so well in establishing a permanent superiority for the white race."

Mr. Story will conclude his argument today.

Railroad Not Blamable.

The court reversed the judgment of the South Carolina supreme court, warding W. E. Prescott, of Edgefield, S. C., $278 from the Southern Railway for thirteen boxes of shoes, destroyed when the railroad station at Edgefield was burned on July 4, 1913. Prescott had paid the freight for the shipment to him from Petersburg, Va., and had taken part of them away when the fire occurred.

The South Carolina courts were held by the Supreme Court to have erred in charging the jury that under State law the burden of proof as to negligent origin of the fire was upon the railroad, contrary to Federal law, which places the burden on the consignee.

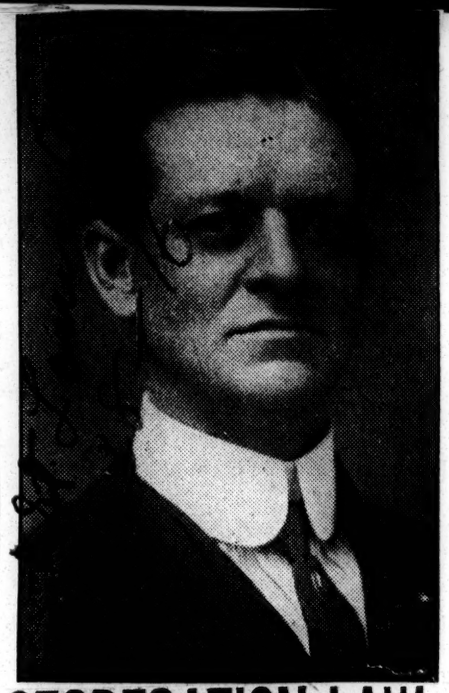
The court declined to review the conviction of Franklin Huff, Harry Putnam and Charley Adams, of Spalding county, Ga., on charges of conspiracy to unlawfully arrest one John Westmoreland with the intent to hold him to a condition of peonage.

SEGREGATION INJUNCTION PLEASES BUILDING COMMISSIONER McKELVEY

The St. Louis argus 4/28/16.

Jas. N. McKelvey, building commissioner and republican committeeman from the 23rd ward, was more than pleased with Judge Dyer's decision on the segregation ordinances.

According to the law, it would be the duty of the building commissioner to put into effect and enforce the ordinances. This he has well shown was distasteful to him. He was one of the most active workers against the measures during the campaign and one of the first committeemen to declare and proceed against it. He is unalterably opposed to any effort toward class legislation, and feels that Judge Dyer's decision has vindicated him in his bold stand against race proscription.



SEGREGATION LAW ADOPTED MONDAY

Constitution 4-4-16

Ordinance Provides for the Separation of Races, Each Block Being Declared "White" or "Black."

The segregation ordinance by Councilman Renfroe, providing for the separation of negroes and white people on the city blocks, was adopted yesterday afternoon by council.

The ordinance was drawn to relieve the situation in the city which forces white people and negroes to occupy the same block and often live in houses next to each other.

The caption of the ordinance, a complete resume of which was given in The Constitution Sunday, is as follows: "An ordinance to prevent conflict and ill-feeling between the white and colored races in the city of Atlanta, and to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare by making reasonable provisions requiring, as far as practicable, the use of separate blocks for residences, places of abode and places of assembly by white and colored people."

Segregation – 1916

The Curse of Absentee Landlordism

Progressive Farmer

And let me quote also what another distinguished student of South Carolina conditions, my friend Prof. Wm. K. Tate, said in an address at your University here not many months ago:

1-29-16

"I am thoroughly convinced that the permanent well-being of South Carolina demands that white people in increasing numbers shall own the soil and till it with their own hands. Every white man who moves to town and leaves his farm to Negro tenants makes the country a less desirable place for his white neighbors and hastens the tendency, so sadly evident in some sections, to absentee landlordism and Negro tenantry, with its accompanying deterioration of soil and decline of social life.

"The nominal land tax in South Carolina is an unmitigated menace to rural welfare. It gives the absent landlord or the larger holder the opportunity to place his money in large sums where it will largely escape taxation and will surely bring princely returns through the steady increase in land values. In the meantime, it is farmed indifferently by Negro tenants and kept out of the hands of desirable white settlers. The country boy, unable to secure land, moves to town or to some other section of the country. After a section is once depleted of its white population in this manner, it will be exceedingly difficult to induce a return to the resulting unfavorable social and educational conditions."

Ominously enough do these words of Professor Tate's recall the prophecy of the English poet: "But a bold peasantry, their country's pride; when once destroyed can never be supplied." Ominously do they recall for us all over the South the saying of the Latin historian that it was **latifundae**—the big estates—that ruined Italy; while the words of America's most profound student of rural economics, Dr. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, also ring in our ears. In all his "Principles of Rural

Journal & Guide 8/19/16

DELIGHTFUL CANDOR.

No one can accuse Dr. Clarence Poe of not being absolutely candid in his advocacy of rural land segregation. One of Dr. Poe's contemporaries submits this objection to the scheme:

"While we care nothing about it one way or the other, we fail to see where the benefit would come in from a segregation law that would not allow a Negro to own land in a community but would permit him to live on a white man's land as a tenant."

To this thoughtful argument Dr. Poe gives the following answer:

"The Negro tenant, as we have said before, is not a permanent and immovable resident and is responsible to some white man. He can be displaced any fall that comes. The Negro landowner, on the other hand, in the white community, is a permanent resident, responsible to no person of the white race, and instead of being able to put a white family in his place in a twelvemonth if opportunity offers, you may not be able to move him in a hundred years."

It is interesting to note that Dr. Poe's rural segregation propaganda is not based upon objection to the Negro as a neighbor, but objection to the Negro as a landowner. The city folks base their objections upon color, without regard to ownership. In the long run both plans have the same ultimate goal—economic elimination of the Negro. Both are aimed at Negro property ownership, but Dr. Poe is frank enough to admit that he has no objection to living next door to a Negro if that Negro is an economic slave. Nothing could be more illogical and if such a law was passed it could not stand the test of any court in the land.

SEGREGATION ISSUE HELD UP IN BALTIMORE

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The colored people here are awaiting with interest the decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding the validity of the segregation law for Louisville. The Maryland Court of Appeals sidestepped the question of the validity of Baltimore's law a few days ago, when it said it would wait for the decision in the Louisville ordinance. The court also pointed out a number of imperfections in the present law, thus indicating that the ordinance will not conform to the suggestions made by the court as to what kind of a segregation law it would approve, when it rendered its decision knocking out the previous law.

The decision which the court just sidestepped was in the case of Joseph Jackson, colored, charged with moving into a corner house, one side of which fronts on a "white" block, and the other on a "colored" one. The Court of Appeals is said to be divided on the validity of the Baltimore law, and its attitude is regarded as merely a plan to keep segregation in force here until the Federal Court finally determines the question.

The issue is one that is of far-reaching importance to the race, as such ordinances attacks their property rights, as well as those of abode.

THE NEGRO IN WASHINGTON.

Congress Is Asked for a Segregation Law.

The Atlanta Independent

(Louisville Courier-Journal)

Congress will be asked to pass a segregation law for Washington to prevent the encroachment of Negro property owners in residence sections occupied chiefly by white persons.

Well, Congress will not grant the request.

Washington, a half century after Appomattox, is Exhibit A to prove the fallacy of the theory of the rabid advocates of race equality that race "prejudice" was unreasonable and eradicable.

Washington has the best Negroes in the world. They are, speaking generally, intelligent and educated, well dressed without being swaggerers, and quite easy to meet and greet without injury to anyone's feelings. The relations between whites and blacks in the National Capital might be described as being mutually respectful, and, as between individuals who are acquainted, agreeable and even cordial. But the color line remains drawn as clearly in Washington as in Georgia, where there is, in some sections at least, a mutual lack of respect based upon outrageous conduct of lawless individuals of both colors which provides each race with the excuse for attributing to the other a shocking lack of character and decency.

A good deal is heard, now and again, about the difficulties encountered by Government employes who are forced to work with or even in positions subordinate to Negro employes of the Government. But ordinarily the relationship between the employes who are white and those who are black reminds the observer in the Government bureaus of the pleasant relationship between plantation owners and plantation Negroes in the South before the war. It would be easy to forget the "freedom and equality" of the average Negro employe, and easy to imagine him somebody's well-trained retainer not because he is serville, but because he is polite and unoffending, and is treated politely and inoffensively.

The Washington policeman—a Negro—who bids you not to tread upon the grass does so with courteous consideration which sets an example that few white policemen would follow. It is saying a good deal for the Negro policeman to say that, almost without exception, he escapes the error of regarding his garb of brief authority as a good excuse for shouting at the white man whose conduct invites a policeman's attention. The white man who would die in his bloody tracks rather than accept a suggestion from a Negro policeman seems, somehow, to spread himself and his views elsewhere than in Washington. The circumstance is often remarked.

But the preservation of good relationship in Washington does not affect

DALLAS TO HAVE SEGREGATION OF COLORED POPULACE

The Guardian 8/12/16

Dallas, Tex.—An ordinance just adopted by the Dallas city commissioners, segregating the white and black residents, becomes effective after being published for the required period and signed by the mayor.

It was prepared in pursuance of a proposed amendment to the city charter, voted upon April 4, says the News. The amendment carried by a large majority, but it was attacked in the courts along with all of the other amendments carried on the face of the election returns, and the contest is still pending.

It stipulates that there shall be "white," "black" and "open" blocks.

Open blocks are those where both whites and colored reside at present. Members of either race may move in and out of such blocks at will.

A white block is one in which only white persons live. No colored may acquire property and live there. A black block is one in which only Negroes live, and no white person may acquire property and reside there.

A block is described as both sides of any street between intersecting streets. Thus, white persons in open blocks may have Colored facing them from the opposite side of the street, but this condition cannot exist in a closed block.

NEGROES WIN SEGREGATION CASE

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The colored people of this town are rejoicing with exceeding great joy because of the decision of Judge Waddile in the United States District Court on Monday, September 18, making permanent the injunctions against the enforcement of the segregation law, pending final decision by the United States Supreme Court.

Attorneys J. T. Newsome and W. R. Walker were in charge of the case and made a brilliant and successful fight for their people. The following telegram was sent to THE NEW YORK AGE:

Newport News, Va., Sept. 19.

Negroes won segregation case before Judge Waddile, United States District Court, yesterday. Injunctions made permanent pending decision in United States Supreme Court. Great rejoicing among colored people.

J. T. Newsome,
W. R. Walker,
Attorneys.

A bill has been introduced in the Virginia General Assembly by Delegates Cox and Cousins of Norfolk, and passed, amending the Norfolk Segregation ordinance so as to "remove all

2/17/16

Segregation—1916

Hartford, Conn.
NOV 25 1916

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Segregation and Prejudice.

To the Editor of The Times:

Will you kindly publish with signed initials the following:

In to-day's issue of the Courant a lengthy editorial is given, the subject of which is, "The Negro Mind." Segregation, prejudice and jim crow policies (which latter by the way is spelled with capital letters, while the word negro has a small n) under President Wilson's administration, are spoken of with gleanings from "The New York Age."

We negroes know, if Mr. Charles Hopkins Clark does not, that segregation and prejudice and all that goes with them have been going on for years and years, in government jobs not only at Washington, but all over this "land of the free" under republican as under democratic rule. Lynching and burning of negroes have gone on for years in the same way. A few here in the north, one at Wilmington, Del., the other, burning at stake in Coatesville, Penn. Has anything ever been done about them?

A Hartford man, some years ago, passed an examination for a five dollar a day job in government printing works, filled the position satisfactorily in every way for three weeks. When it became known that he was not a white man work in a lower grade at two dollars a day was offered him. Applying to republican authorities who were then in power and getting no redress, he absolutely refused to work in the lower grade after having passed an examination for the higher one, and came back to his former position here.

Railway mail clerk examinations taken by negroes in the north have long been fruitless when passed with high averages. There are many throughout the south, because they are segregated. These few instances have been cited to prove, if proof could be needed, that all segregation (which has been talked so loudly by the republicans during the recent campaign, injustice and jim crow policies have not come to us, as a race, only in the last few years.

Politically we certainly had more to expect from the republican party—for years of loyal support—than from the democratic party. To be sure the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States were given us by republicans—but have they protected—or do they protect us?

We know how much only too well!

In reading this editorial this thought came to me, if republicans in Hartford, who have been so against President Wilson's methods in Jim Crow policies at Washington, would care enough for negroes after election to undertake it they could do some excellent work in trying to undo some of the same set rules, though not political, that exist right here in our own beautiful city.

Prejudice is rampant everywhere. To begin with in the Young Women's and Young Men's (so called) Christian associations negroes are barred from membership.

Thoroughly respectable colored women and girls have more than once been refused accommodations at the women's association rooms—such must find lodgings among their own people, whether they happen to find in a strange city respectable quarters or not is immaterial to this Christian organization, if they perchance, are colored.

Suffragists have reached the place in politics where woman ranks first, then party. Wise politicians said it could not be done, but it has been done.

Willing or unwilling my people will be forced to do the same thing, belated though the thought. Begin the formation of an independent party favoring only those men and measures that seem to be of benefit to them. Negroes first, then party, and the thinking negro is fast realizing this supreme need.

All we need is a fair, equal and legal chance to prove that—after all there is no negro problem, just as

NEWS
GREENSBORO, N. C.
APR 24 1916

AS TO SEGREGATION.

Editor of The Daily News:

There appeared in your paper Monday April 17, an article dealing with the resolutions of the Farmers' union and the attitude the candidates now running for office may be required to take in order to assure support of the union. There is one of these resolutions with which I am particularly concerned. Segregation has been discussed publicly by the white people who have proposed it but the colored people have had no part in the discussion, although segregation as such will affect them particularly. It is for this reason that I ask the privilege of writing these lines to the public through the columns of your paper.

The outstanding fact is that the agitation of the subject would not have begun except it was designed to work to the advantage of the white people and the disadvantage of the negro. They could not be counted on to do anything to their own detriment and thereby subvert the ambition of those who proposed the measure. Whatever advantage is sought even in the smallest measure, seems unfair and unjust, when we consider not only the numerical strength of the colored race but also their present comparative undevelopment. To think that two-thirds of the people of the state with a thousand years of civilization behind them, find it necessary to pass laws limiting the other third—but two generations removed from slavery and with no unquestioned record of a civilized ancestry in the acquisition of lands in rural North Carolina is not creditable. According to the proposed law the limitations are so shifting and uncertain that the negro could not, under its provisions, own land and be secure in its possession anywhere in the state. The integrity of the segregated districts could not be preserved under the proposed law. The land owners have it in their power to make and remake districts. In practice this would prevent the negro from acquiring land or, if acquiring it, from feeling secure in its possession. This element of uncertainty would act as a bar to the negro buying land anywhere.

The intent of the law is to prevent practically the negro from owning land, for there is nothing said about negro farm hands who may live as tenants on farms in juxtaposition to white people. The proposed law curbs not residence but ownership. In this the main argument used for segregation—the protection of white ladies from the criminal tendencies of negroes—is reduced to no argument at all. Such crimes have in practically all the cases been committed by the ignorant and shiftless class of negroes such as are found in the farm-hand class, the very class that the law permits to live among the white people in rural communities.

The negro does not seek to force himself upon white people in a social way. He does not look to this as a solution of his problems. In fact, if left to himself he segregates naturally. Even this natural tendency would not be respected under the law, even in districts with a majority of negro residents, because the power of the land owners to make and remake districts would prevent ownership on the part of negroes in counties and districts where they are in the majority.

This as I see it would be the effects of such a law on the material acquisitions of the negro race. The resulting complications would be still more disastrous. As the case stands now he has not the full protection of the law with but little redress at the polls. The ballot is given for the purpose primarily of protecting one's self against the unequal administration or maladministration of the law. The law in the main is just, but the man who administers it is often partial. If the negro is reduced to the place where he is not allowed to own land, how can he say anything about those who administer the law to his hurt in a state which requires a property qualification for its voters? In practice it would license those officers of the law who are not disposed to do the fair thing to go the limit in hounding negroes.

The other disadvantage relates to the public schools and would in consequence be particularly discouraging. It is claimed that the negro is even now getting more than he deserves from the public school funds set apart for the maintenance of the public schools. He is being urged to do more for himself in the tax line so as to be able to command more from the public treasury. This law would make it impossible for him to acquire land and consequently to make himself taxable. In consequence, instead of getting better schools he would be forced to take worse than he now has.

Work is a powerful civilizing agency, the wage condition of rural life compels every man, woman and child to perform some form of manual labor, and because of this are not subjected to the temptations and vice forced upon them in our cities, through idleness because of larger wages paid, practically 80 per cent of the negro race live on the farms in North Carolina many are not far removed from destitution because of unequal school facilities, ignorance of improved methods of farming and the iniquitous contract forced upon them for fertilizer and food products. Now add to this a worse discouragement of a segregation law, whose sole object is to further degrade the already discouraged farmer, and as sure as day follows night our cities will be flooded with a population untrained to city conditions and the vice and crime produced by such influx will not only mean the peace and integrity of our good white people, but a repetition of the Atlanta riot will be a common occurrence in our own communities.

I believe in the justice and fairness of the best people of the state and cannot therefore believe that they mean to make poor people poorer by robbing them of any reasonable opportunity to own land or home and feel reasonably safe in its posession; nor can I believe that they intend to force the negro as such to remain a non-voter with no redress for lawless aggression; nor can I believe that they intend to make the negro more ignorant than he is. This law is designed to accomplish all these things and more.

A. M. MOORE, M. D.
Sec.-Treas. Rural School Extension Work.
Durham, April 20, '16.

St. Louis, Mo.
STAR
APR 1916

Shall We Have a Race.

Editor The St. Louis Star: I want to correct an erroneous statement that is being widely circulated by the United Welfare Association in its segregation campaign, and that I think is gaining too much credence. These caste doctors assert, as their argument, that the tenancy of colored household in a neighborhood depreciates the dollars' value of real estate thereabouts; and many persons who are superficial thinkers, fear the many colored families whom poverty compels to live in the meaner sections, swallow the heresy "hook, line and sinker."

The theory is a false one. Let me prove this by some facts. I am palpably a colored man and I have lived in St. Louis thirty-three years and my entire life has been lived as one of a family that is uniformly as plainly colored as I. My first home in St. Louis was in a house that is one of a row of seven houses on the west side of Sixteenth street, between Morgan street and Lucas avenue. White tenants occupied all the other houses in the row and, for several months, generally complained of our presence there. I lived there four years and moved to escape sight of the improprieties of some of the white neighbors. Realty values did not decline while I lived there. I next lived at Nineteenth and Benton streets for four years, but real property values around there were unaffected by me. I next lived on Glasgow avenue, near Montgomery street, for nine years, with no appreciable realty fluctuations in the neighborhood. I next lived, for ten years, at Oregon and Shenandoah avenues, and, from my entry in that neighborhood until I left, residence property values appreciated by bounds to Alpine heights—because of the development of Compton Heights, and in spite of my blighting presence.

Now, I will tell you who have knocked the residence values of sundry St. Louis sections to bedrock again and again, and who thrive by such wreckings. They are many of the real estate brokers who fathered, and who feed, this same United Welfare Association—those worthy citizens who wanted to plat out and "build up" Lafayette Park after the cyclone of 1896, because the park was "forever destroyed"; and who wanted to plat out and "build up" the St. Louis Fair Grounds when the Fair Association quit business, and who flourish by the destruction of established residence sections and the creation of new residence sections. It is these patriots who have ruined livable negro neighborhoods as fast as they could and thus have compelled decent colored people to "invade" other neighborhoods.

These traffickers will rent a $60 a month house in a negro neighborhood to a tenant whose income is $7 a week, if the first month's rent is to hand; and when the debt-facing tenant puts up a "barbecued meat" sign in the parlor window, installs a coal and wood business in the basement, transforms the coal shed into a "policy office," has a craps game in the stable loft, sublets ten-elevenths of his rooms to lodgers, and sells "booze" from Saturday night to Monday sunrise, these licensed highbinders pull the strings that signal their puppets in the United Welfare Association to query, "Would you want to live next door to that negro?"

This situation ought to be corrected; but destroying basic property rights, putting prejudices into laws, resetting the English Pale of Dublin Town in St. Louis by a replica of the Kilkenny laws of the seventeenth century, will not bring about such correction, and I want to impress my Irish and other fellow citizens with the force of this truth.

If an expert opinion on segregation is wanted, get it from the good Jews of St. Louis who have experienced pales in the Czar's dominion. Ask them is there is anything to brag of inside, or outside, a residential (or trade) pale.

NEGRO.

First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

Courier Post
AUG 17

TULSA SEGREGATES RACES

Negroes and Whites Will Be Separated by Ordinance.

TULSA, OK., Aug. 17.—The police

here will start Monday to enforce the negro segregation ordinance enacted recently by the city commission. Negroes residing in rented quarters in the restricted sections of the city will be made to move to that part of the city set aside for them. Likewise white families residing in neighborhoods in whch negroes predominate will have to change their place of abode to conform to the law.

Although negroes in mass convention protested against the ordinance and asked its repeal the protest was not heeded and the ordinance will stand. Oklahoma City has the same ordinance in effect and it is reported that influential negroes of the two cities will force a test in the courts in order to determine its constitutionality.

The Tulsa ordinance provides that where the residents of a block are 75 per cent of one race the other race must vacate.

STAR

Baltimore, Md.

JUN 7 1916

UNIQUE DISPUTE ON SEGREGATION

Dwelling Front in White Block and Side in a Colored Section.

RENTED TO NEGROES BY REALTY AGENT

New Ordinance Provides Heavy Penalties; Hold Hearing Tomorrow.

When a house is on a corner and the side entrance is on a colored block, the front of the dwelling on a white one, can the house be rented to negroes?

This is the point the police will see threshed out tomorrow in the Northwestern Station, when John Stewart Morton, prominent realty agent, and Celia Wills, colored, the tenant, are heard on the charge of violating the latest segregation ordinance. Strenuous complaint by a white resident and general talk through the neighborhood led to Patrolman Ballard taking action by warrants. The tenant has been served and the warrant for Mr. Morton is in the hands of the Central district police.

No. 1336 Laurens street is the dwelling in dispute, as the address is given by the City Directory. There is no front door, but the actual front of the house is on Laurens street, so far as the appearance goes.

Two weeks ago George Hooper, famous minstrel in the days of Booth, moved with his family out of the building. The vacancy was filled by installing Celia Wills as the tenant. Mr. Morton is one of the best-known men in the realty line.

The new segregation ordinance, which replaced the one first formulated and which was declared unconstitutional, provides for a fine of $5 to $50 or from 30 days to 12 months in jail, at the discretion of the magistrate. The owner, the agent and the tenant are all three liable to prosecution and are subject to the aforesaid penalties should conviction follow.

"I have never considered the property as being in other than a colored block," said Mr. Morton this afternoon, half an hour after the warrant had been served upon him by Sergeant Nicholson. "Right opposite is a colored church, also on the corner of Laurens and Calhoun streets. I have rented the house as 1301 North Calhoun street, and the permit for putting in the plumbing was issued for this number. The only entrance is on Calhoun street."

"Were taxes paid on this street or on Laurens, Mr. Morton?"

"This I do not know, as I have never paid taxes on the property," he replied.

er Cutting Bureau in the World

Saginaw, Mich.

APR 8 1916

SEGREGATION OF NEGROES DENIED

FEDERAL COURT ENJOINS CITY ORDINANCE RECENTLY PASSED BY ST. LOUIS.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Louis, April 18.—Enforcement of the Negro segregation ordinance of St. Louis was enjoined by the federal district court here Monday.

The injunction was granted by District Judge Byer, who said he made the order temporary only because the federal supreme court now is considering a segregation case from Louisville, Ky. Otherwise, he said, he would have granted a permanent injunction.

One section of the segregation ordinance prohibits whites or blacks from living in a block in which 75 per cent of the houses are occupied by persons of the opposite race. Another makes similar restrictions, but the percentage is 100 instead of 75.

In announcing his decision, Judge Byer said:

"The Negro is entitled to the same consideration and the same rights as is a white man. The Negro does not want social equality. He wants the same rights before the law as the white man, and he should have them."

TIMES

New York City

NEGRO RESTRICTIONS.

Preliminary Injunction Denied in West Harlem Damage Suit.

In June, 1910, the owners of property situated in West 136th Street, between Lenox and Eighth Avenues, entered into a covenant or restrictive agreement, whereby it was stipulated that for a period running at least to 1925, no negro, mulatto, quadroon, or octoroon should be permitted to enter upon or occupy any of the properties situated within the said two blocks. This agreement was signed apparently by ninety-one of the property owners and was recorded in the Register's Office of New York. Any of the property sold since that time was sold subject to the restrictive covenant.

In the early Summer of this year Mrs. Anna Wiedersih, not being familiar with the district, purchased the premises 214 West 136th Street. When her white tenant left she couldn't get another. She then agreed to rent to a Mrs. Ruth Gleason, a mulatto. Immediately there was excitement among the other white owners in the neighborhood.

One of them, Mrs. Agnes K. Tomkins, on Aug. 22, brought a suit in equity against Mrs. Wiedersih for $10,000 damages and to restrain her from permitting negroes to occupy the whole or any part of her premises, 214 West 136th Street.

Upon the papers in the suit a motion was made last week before Justice Finch, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, for a preliminary injunction against permitting negroes to occupy the premises.

The motion was contested by the defendant upon the ground principally that the covenant was void and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Justice Finch has denied the motion, saying: "It doesn't seem to the court that such irreparable damage will accrue to the plaintiff within the short time preceding the trial of this action as to require the summary relief sought by this motion. Especially is this so since the validity of the covenant, in more than one respect, is not clear."

The counsel in the case were H. Irwin Keenan for the plaintiff and Joseph P. Hennessy for the defendant.

THE LESSON AT ST. LOUIS.

It seems as if partisan politics is not an important factor nowadays when the question of granting the Negro all rights and privileges to which he is justly entitled is put before the voters for consideration. This fact was made apparent to Negroes throughout the country last week when segregation won in St. Louis by a vote of 52,220 to 17,887. The New York Age

St. Louis is a Republican city and the colored voters are the balance of power. They are responsible for the success of the G. O. P. at the polls. And yet the Republican wards went strongly in favor of segregation. 3/9/16.

Here are a few facts worthy of respectful consideration:

In Mayor Kiel's ward, the 15th, the yes majority was 1,355. In Kiel's own precinct the vote was 101 to 21 for segregation. John Schmoll, chairman of the Republican City Committee, lost his ward, the 13th, by a majority of 3,235. Schmoll's precinct went 10 to 1, 193 to 19 for segregation.

The Fifth is a Democratic ward, composed of Jews, Negroes and foreigners. State Senator, Mike Kinney, is the Democratic committeeman. He delivered his ward against segregation, 516 yes to 884 no.

The time will come when the Negro will discriminately wield his ballot on all local questions, as do other races. He will learn to vote for his friends—be they Republicans or Democrats, and vote against his enemies—be they Republicans or Democrats. A few janitorships and other minor jobs should be spurned as a bid for the Negro vote. He should begin to put the Negro first and look after his own interests.

FOR RENT' SIGN STARTS A FIGHT ON SEGREGATION

Uniondale Incorporationists Begin Campaign When Farmer Advertises Place for Occupancy by Negroes.

A campaign for negro segregation was started at Uniondale, St. Louis County yesterday by members of the incorporationists party there, when they discovered that Walter Maschmitz, a farmer, at Birdie and St. Louis avenues, had placed this sign in his front yard: "For Rent to Colored People Only."

A member of the incorporationists party said last night that a segregation bill would be presented in the Board of Aldermen of Uniondale within a few days.

At an election last Tuesday the anti-incorporationists party candidates were badly defeated. Only in one of the four wards did they get representation on the Board of Aldermen. Maschmitz placed an American flag at half mast in his front yard as a political grief emblem after the election. He is in sympathy with the anti party.

The City of Uniondale was incorporated about eight months ago. Since this the opposition faction has been active. The majority members of the Board of Aldermen declared they would enact the segregation ordinance and let it be tested along with the one recently adopted in St. Louis, if need be.

At this time there is not a negro family within the incorporated limits of Uniondale.

Maschmitz could not be reached for a statement last night.

EVENING TELEGRAM

s: Philadelphia, Pa.

9 1916

Race Segregation

Editorial from the St. Paul Dispatch.

But segregation has struck a snag. The courts have yet to pronounce their judgment upon the proposition. Judge Dyer, of the Federal District Court at St. Louis, has enjoined the enforcement of the act on the ground that it exceeds the police power of a city and comes in conflict with the Federal Constitution. A man has a right to occupy property that he owns, holds Judge Dyer, under the laws of the United States and the Constitution. The injunction is made temporary pending the settlement by the United States Supreme Court of a case from Louisville involving the same issue.

Segregation - 1916

DON'T STAND FOR SEGREGATION; CITY OF ST. LOUIS ADOPTS TWO BASE ORDINANCES

The Amsterdam News 3-18-16

Wilson's Administration Said to Have Inspired Those Who Voted

RACE CONFLICTS EXPECTED

Colored Leaders Denounce Unjust Move and Will Carry Their Fight to the U. S. Supreme Court

St. Louis, Mar. 3.—Had the present administration in Washington, under Mr. Wilson, a Southerner, who is occupying the President's chair, not gone on record as favoring segregation in the Government Departments, it is doubtful whether the majority of the voters here in St. Louis would have approved it at the polls Tuesday.

The two proposed ordinances were approved by the voters of St. Louis yesterday by a majority, indicated by returns from 300 of the 474 precincts, of three to one. A majority was necessary. Leaders of the anti-segregation movement conceded defeat.

The 300 scattering precincts gave the following vote: Ordinance No. 1—For, 30,792; against, 10,322. Ordinance No. 2—For, 30,739; against, 10,079. The ordinances are similar, No. 1 providing that a colored or white person cannot become a resident of a block occupied entirely by those of opposite color, and No. 2 placing the same restriction on blocks occupied by 75 per cent of one color. Legal residences now established are not affected.

The ordinances will go into effect in ten days. City Counselor Charles H. Daues, in a statement, said he would enforce them, and would necessarily defend them against attacks which are expected.

The precinct in which Mayor Kiel lives, the Tenth, of the Fifteenth Ward, went 101 to 21 for segregation. The precinct in which John Schmoll, chairman of the Republican City Committee, resides, the Ninth, of the Thirteenth Ward, gave the ordinances 183 votes with 19 against them. The First Precinct of the Twenty-eighth Ward, including residences in fashionable Portland place, gave the ordinances 95 votes with 40 against.

The first downtown ward to furnish complete returns went against segregation ordinances. The vote was: Ordinance No. 1: For, 730; against, 885. Ordinance No. 2: For, 733; against 856.

The Twentieth Ward, one of the very few Democratic wards in St Louis,, gave the following vote: Ordinance No. 1: For, 2,322; against, 284. Ordinance No. 2: For, 2,316; against, 287.

The Seventeenth Ward, one of the so-called colored wards, went against segregation by the following vote: Ordinance No. 1: For, 986; against 1,678; ordinance No. 2, for 995; against, 1,677.

At 8:45 P. M., after returns had been received from more than 200 precincts, Homer G. Phillips and George L. Vaughn, leaders among the colored people in fighting the segregation ordinances, conceded that the ordinances had been approved by the voters. Both said they were surprised that the voters of St. Louis would approve such ordinances, which they termed "un-American and un-Christian."

Phillips said they would be conducive to racial conflicts. He added that court proceedings would be instituted immediately to prevent the enforcement of the ordinances, and that the fight would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary.

One hundred and seventy-five precincts gave the following vote: Ordinance No. 1—For, 15,804; against 6,153. Ordinance No. 2—For, 17,802; against, 61,131.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

SOUTH WATCHING SEGREGATION CASE

Many Cities Have Ordinances Affected by Decision of Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18.—Interest is being shown throughout the South in the race segregation case sent from Louisville, which is pending in the United States Supreme Court. For many years virtually every Southern city has tried to solve the problem, but so far none has been successful in this direction. No trouble is experienced in enacting "Jim Crow" laws for steam railways, street car systems, public buildings and similar places where both races assemble, and these laws readily stand the test of the courts upon points of constitutionality, as the same privileges and accommodations are accorded to negroes as to white people in such cases.

In setting aside certain streets or blocks where only negroes or only white people shall live, every city that has undertaken it has encountered obstacles which defeated the effort. Many cities have passed four or five ordinances upon this subject at different times, and the courts have always found some constitutional flaw in them.

The desire for a segregation of the residential sections of a city is due to the belief that it is better in every respect that the races should be segregated where, as in the South, the members of the two races are fairly evenly divided. That this is not due to race prejudice is demonstrated by the fact that in every Southern city members of the two races are living next door to each other, and have been doing so for years, without friction.

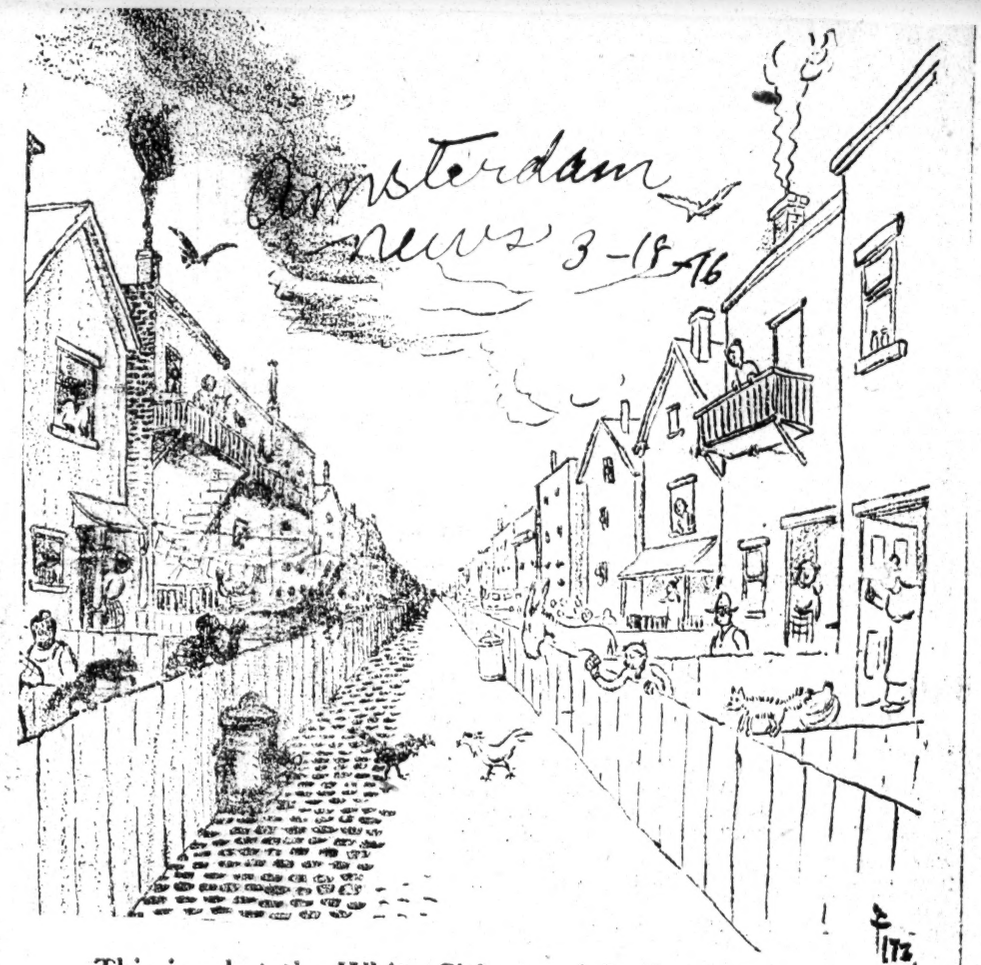
Leading negroes in Southern cities favor the segregation ordinance quite as strongly as white people, and in practically every Southern city the negroes have to some extent segregated themselves without such an ordinance. The trouble usually arises in some specific case, where such an ordinance works hardship or injustice either upon a lessee or a property owner.

For instance, a certain block is designated as an "all white" block. Everybody in this block is white except one negro, who owns his home. It becomes incumbent upon him to move and he cannot dispose of his property readily. The same may happen to a white property owner who has rented to negroes.

The Supreme Court has just announced that it has restored to its docket the Louisville case for reargument by a full bench, the argument last week being before seven Justices.

There are a large number of Southern cities waiting, with similar ordinances enacted, for the court's decision. Among the more important cities are St. Louis Richmond, Baltimore and Atlanta. If the ordinance is upheld by the Supreme Court, it is safe to say that practically every city in the South will have such an ordinance within the next two years.

J. D. G.



This is what the White Citizens of St. Louis Expect.

SEGREGATION VOTE

St. Louis Has Election On Negro Residence.

Stringent Ordinance Would Limit Race In The Missouri City To 150 Blocks.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 29.—Voters of St. Louis are deciding at a referendum election today whether two measures designed to restrict the negro population to certain parts of the city shall become ordinances.

Two bills, both submitted by petition under the initiative clause of the city charter, are being voted on. One provides that negroes shall not move into blocks occupied wholly by white persons, or that white persons shall not move into blocks occupied wholly by negroes. The other proposed ordinance provides that negroes shall not move into blocks in which 75 per cent. of the houses are occupied by whites, or that white persons shall not move into blocks in which 75 per cent. of the houses are occupied by negroes.

Ordinance Very Stringent.

If both ordinances are adopted the second, being the more stringent of the two, would be effective. Neither ordinance puts any restriction on the ownership of property, but restricts solely the use of property for residence purposes. Negroes who are employed in houses or apartments occupied by white persons are unaffected by the ordinances. Apartment house janitors who live in the basements of apartments occupied by whites would not be affected. Both ordinances contain clauses providing that the proposed laws shall not affect persons at present living in blocks occupied by members of the other races.

If the "whole-block" ordinance is adopted, about 500 blocks in the city would be available for negro residence. If the more stringent, or "75 per cent." ordinance is adopted only about 150 blocks would be available for negro residence.

Attorneys for both sides say the provisions of the 75 per cent. ordinance are vague, and litigation seems certain if either ordinance is adopted.

Use Property-Value Argument.

The ordinances have been strenu-

ously opposed by negro organizations and by many white friends of the race as tending to crowd the negroes into limited sections of the city. The ordinances have been supported by many whites, who argue that the property values of small home owners are imperiled by the possibility that negroes may move next door to whites.

Race Segregation in St. Louis.

St. Louis is about to vote upon a social experiment that will attract great attention should it be undertaken. The segregation of white and colored races is to be the end of the attempt, and this is to be accomplished by preventing commingling of the two in residence districts. Ordinances have been drawn to be submitted to a referendum vote, on the result of which will depend whether the experiment goes any further than discussion. By the provisions of one of these ordinances "black" blocks are to remain black, and "white" blocks will be kept white, forever. No white man may reside in a negro block, or vice versa. The second ordinance makes practically the same restriction, except that it applies to blocks where 75 per cent of the residents are white or colored.

The danger in this plan is apparent. Neither race will be especially benefitted by its application, while much harm may come from it. The restriction of the right of residence will serve as well to limit the aspirations of the men and women who suffer under the law. It is the old "pale" over again. If all white men were desirable, and all negroes undesirable, some logic might be found to support the plan, but grades of character are not determined by color of skin. The ambitious, the energetic, the industrious, thrifty and lawabiding citizen should have at least a chance to advance himself in whatever way he reasonably may, regardless of his complexion.

St. Louis has a serious slum problem, probably as engaging in its general aspects as that of any American city, but a better way might be found of solving it than is now proposed. The abject squalor of some of its streets can hardly be matched in America, yet this is to be remedied by better housing, rather than by setting a legal barrier between white and black so far as home-making goes.

I have read with much interest the anti-segregation editorial in to-day's Globe-Democrat, and whether it is heartfelt or political is for the reader to decide. However, it is an undisputed fact that the negro question is one of the "white man's burdens."

We cannot go on forever with the social gulf as is now between the white and negro races, but for the negro to use force is a hindrance in the evolution. The greatest political economists of the present age admit that it was one of the most serious difficulties that the negro race has had to meet when President Grant gave them suffrage, for the very object it was intended has proven a complete failure, as it was aimed at the South, and the negro makes no effort to vote in the South to-day, while if no pressure of this kind had been used, undoubtedly far more progress, in this way, would have been accomplished in political equality. In other words, it is very difficult to force such matters, but training and education on both sides toward the object wanted will win far more satisfactory results, both in time and manner.

The negro has advanced wonderfully since slavery, and while certain social conditions are withheld from him, yet in some manner he is protected more than the Japanese in certain States, and is not prohibited from entering the United States, as is the Chinese, East Indians and some others. He will eventually win, but if he insists on equality today, in social ways, it will lengthen that opportunity. This was the opinion of one of the most educated and highest thinking men of their race—the late Booker T. Washington.

AN OBSERVER

Race Segregation in Land Ownership

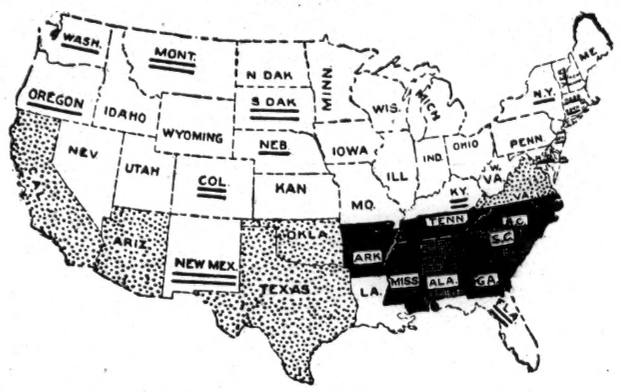
IT SEEMS strange that when a thing has been so often repeated, people will still misunderstand it. A man came into our office the other day and said he could not agree with us on the race segregation issue because labor was so scarce in his section it would be impossible to rent the land if Negroes were excluded from the community. Of course the answer is that it has never been proposed to prevent a man from having renters of a different race from himself. The proposal would simply affect land ownership by providing—

"That wherever the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off within a county is owned by one race, a majority of the voters of such district should have the right to say, if they wish, that in future no land shall be sold to a person of a different race from the race already owning most of the land in such district—provided such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by considerations of the peace, protection and social life of the community) by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners."

The aim is not to prevent Negroes from buying land, because after all white neighborhoods wishing to do so have taken advantage of such a law, there would be neighborhoods numberless and unlimited open to Negro ownership. But the aim is to enable white communities that wish to do so to keep the land in white hands for the better support of schools, churches, social life, and rural cooperation, the idea being that such communities will get whiter and whiter, not only through making future land sales to whites only, but also by becoming more and more attractive to white tenants.

Of course, in some states it will be years before such a law is enacted, but it is bound to come in some form sooner or later. Meanwhile we shall be glad to supply forms to persons in any neighborhood who wish to get the land owners to agree voluntarily to sell land to white persons only.

Where the Rural Sections Are Getting Blacker



The states left **white or unmarked** on the map herewith are states in which the number of Negro farmers actually **decreased** in the census decade, 1900-1910. Where the name of the state is **underlined once,** it means that in that state Negro farmers increased, but the total increase was less than 200; if the name is **underlined twice,** colored farmers increased from 200 to 1,200; in the **spotted** states, from 1,200 to 7,500.

In the **checked** states (Alabama, and South Carolina), the Negroes gained on the whites in acreage owned and ran virtually neck and neck in percentage of population gain; while in the states shown in **black** (North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas), the rural sections are definitely growing blacker instead of whiter, the Negro farmers in these states (with an average gain of over 20,000 to the state) out-stripping the white farmers in percentage of increase in the last census decade.

The exact figures showing the increase in number of farmers and farm owners by races for each Southern state will be found interesting. States marked by one asterisk (*) in the following list are those in which the Negroes gained on the whites in point of farm ownership; states with two asterisks (**) are those in which the Negro farmers outstripped the white farmers both in numbers and in getting possession of land. The table showing official results for the census decade 1900-1910 is as follows:

PERCENTAGE INCREASES BY STATES, 1900-1910

	Increase in Number Farmers		Increase in Number Farm Owners	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
Virginia*	10	7	15	21
North Carolina**	10	19	9	22
South Carolina	13	13	8	7
Georgia**	18	47	7	38
Florida	29	8	25	11
Alabama*	18	17	9	21
Mississippi**	19	28	9	19
Tennessee**	8	13	8	13
Arkansas**	14	35	8	22
Louisiana*	13	6 (loss)	10	14
Texas	21	6	13	5
Oklahoma	78	48	56	9

See your candidates for the Legislature now and tell them what sort of laws you want them to support after election. Farmers do not interest themselves enough in matters of this sort, and this is why the folks who do bring pressure to bear on law-makers get favors at our expense. Here are some of the measures you may wish to urge your candidate to support:

1. Repeal of the merchants' crop lien law.
2. A state warehouse system. The state should actively encourage and develop warehouses, while the United States should inspect them and insure uniformity of grades and certificates.
3. Provisions for permitting Race Segregation in Land Ownership by neighborhood local option.
4. Provision for incorporating rural communities.
5. A legalized state-wide primary for all parties and all offices the same day, with compulsory secret ballot.
6. The initiative and referendum in every state so that the people may really rule.
7. Putting more of the tax burden on accumulated wealth—inheritances and incomes—and less on labor and industry; more on lands held for speculation and less on small farms.
8. Better support of public schools with modern legislation for compulsory attendance.
9. The Torrens System of registering land titles, if your state hasn't it already.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

SEGREGATION LAW AGAIN UNDER FIRE

New Ordinance Passed by City Declared Unconstitutional by Negro in Injunction Filed in Superior Court.

The second segregation ordinance of the city, passed following a ruling of the supreme court, which declared the old law unconstitutional, is now being taken through the courts following an attempt on the part of the police to remove Frank Harden, negro resident of Myrtle street, from that locality.

Some time ago the original segregation law was tested in the courts and declared unconstitutional. After the opinion of the higher court had come down, city officials prepared and passed a second ordinance, which, it was hoped, would serve the same purpose.

Under the provisions of this ordinance, police issued orders to Harden to remove his residence at 8 Myrtle street, corner of Linden street, upon complaints received from white residents of that section.

Harden refused to obey the orders, and was haled before Recorder Johnson. Here he was given ten days to move. He failed to do so, and Chief Mayo made a case against him. When the case was called Tuesday it was found that Harden had filed an injunction in superior court, contesting the legality of the ordinance. A temporary restraining order, prohibiting interference by the police, was granted until the injunction can be heard. The order successfully blocks the efforts of the police for the time being.

When it was found that the restraining order had been granted, the case against Harden was set for a later date, and Attorney Hewlett is now attempting to secure an early hearing of the injunction.

Harden claims that the segregation ordinance is not in accord with the state constitution, nor the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He also claims that he has nailed up all the doors and windows on Linden street, and has had his house listed as No. 8 Myrtle street, at which point, he claims, it is a negro street.

Segregation – 1916

New York City

SEGREGATION AND JIM-CROWISM.

We detest the very thought of the Americanism that has introduced the element of race discrimination into the government, national and state; we are chagrined under the laws of segregation and Jim Crowism, and we hail with delight every evidence tending to show that the better days are coming on apace. The fact that in our southland these laws are accepted and obeyed and friction rarely ensues, and the further facts that certain of our editors and leaders proclaim the strict drawing of the color line to be an inspiration toward racial development, does not in the smallest degree create in us a tolerance for the unjust, illegal measures. Neither the bugaboo of social equality, nor the oily, pleasing platitudes of white friends effect us. We want our rights and we oppose the taking from us of a single privilege that is justly ours. In this connection it is a joy to record that both the legislatures of Kentucky and of Maryland have rejected proposed Jim Crow laws. We are ardently expecting the Supreme Court of the land to refuse affirmation of Louisville's segregation law, as it did in case of the Grandfather election law. The fact that St. Louis voted approval of segregation ordinances, though a bit discouraging, and to have been expected in view of the city's large, ignorant, foreign population and the utter indifference of her better-class citizenry, has no effect on our go-forward policy. The time will come when all laws of this iniquitous character will be annulled. The day will dawn when Americans will wonder that their ancestors were so unwise, inhuman, unChristian. A noted confederate recently publicly declared that the sooner all such laws are abolished the better for all concerned—a straw showing the way the wind is blowing.

Right is right as God is right,
And right the day must win;
To doubt is disloyalty,
To falter is sin.

Negro Segregation by Initiative Election in St. Louis

By Roger N. Baldwin

Secretary, Civic League, St. Louis, Mo.

THE first popular vote by use of the initiative under the new St. Louis city charter, and the first popular vote in the United States on negro segregation, resulted in adopting the segregation ordinance by a three-to-one vote on February 29. Seventy thousand voters, one-half of the total registered, cast their ballots. Of the eighteen thousand votes cast against segregation, about nine thousand were those of negroes. The only white wards which voted against it were two in the downtown district inhabited by citizens of foreign birth.

The election marked the end of a six-year fight led by small property owners and real estate dealers, to secure the segregation of the races. Every attempt to get the city's legislative body to pass such an ordinance has failed. The advocates of segregation were among the foremost supporters of the initiative and referendum amendment to the old charter and the direct-legislation features of the new. It has been the consensus of opinion all along that negro segregation would be one of the first propositions submitted under direct legislation.

The ordinances were not vigorously opposed because it was apparent from the start that it would be almost impossible to make much headway against almost universal race prejudice and the interests of small property owners. However, a strong citizens' committee of one hundred was formed, composed of leading white men who believed segregation a violation of American principles. The *Post-Dispatch* was vigorous in its opposition, but the other daily papers either let the subject as much alone as they could or were inclined to favor it in their news columns. The leading Republican organ made no editorial mention of the issue at all, and the local Republican party failed to oppose it actively. The Socialist party and the entire foreign press were unanimously against the ordinance. Although the churches were appealed to, very few ministers took any stand.

Much prejudice against the negro had doubtless been aroused by the long run of the "Birth of a Nation," which was shown only a few months ago.

One definite result of value was the testing of the initiative clause of the charter in the Supreme Court of the state, which upheld its validity. The segregation ordinances will be taken into the courts at the first opportunity, and, together with the Louisville ordinance and those in litigation elsewhere, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

BUT AFTER SEGREGATION—WHAT?

Once more the question: After segregation, what?

A few years ago Booker T. Washington was invited by an association of all the white pastors of Atlanta to speak in the largest church of the Georgia metropolis. The minister who introduced him said that no work was of greater importance than his, for "the 10,000,000 citizens of his race must be made efficient if America is to hold up her head among the nations of the earth." This sentiment was quoted approvingly by Frank Trumbull in his recent Business Men's League address.

The passing of the segregation ordinance in St. Louis was accompanied by assurances that it was conceived in no spirit of hostility toward colored citizens. It was frequently said that under it new colored neighborhoods of high character might be freely developed, with the extension of residential St. Louis. This assurance ought to be translated into the plain language of fact. What man or organization will take the lead in developing such a neighborhood for the benefit of the home-making St. Louisan of African descent?

The advance of the colored race within this city is not generally known or appreciated. When the recent movement for a colored Y. M. C. A. building was started the resources and liberality of the colored people were a great surprise to the rest of us. With the gain in wealth will come the demand for better homes than are now obtainable in colored neighborhoods. No town can afford to view with equanimity a situation which maintains barriers against the home-making instinct. So far as the segregation law goes, both races are on equal footing here. Are they so practically? The right kind of a real estate movement will make them so.

The writer of these words, like tens of thousands of other St. Louisans, is of Southern descent. For generations our women were protected and their children loved and cherished by the kindly hands and warm hearts of black folk. If ever there was a moral debt it is ours to them. The genius of St. Louis is constructive. Who will start a movement to establish a colored residence neighborhood of the first class? The question of efficient citizenship is bound up with the question of the home-making opportunity of the citizen.

We are surprised to find our friend of the Winston Journal napping on the question of race segregation as advocated by farmers. The Journal comments on the fact that in a neighboring county 89 per cent of the Negroes own their own homes, and asks: How can the state segregate the races in such a county without confiscating the property of the Negroes? What the Journal overlooks is that nobody is proposing to nullify land purchases already made. What is proposed deals simply with the future. It is proposed to safeguard white communities by enabling those that wish to do so to say that **in future** no more land shall be sold to persons of a different race.

St. Louis Post Dispatch

FEB 5 1916

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Purpose of Segregation.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding as to what the effect of segregation is going to be. Some seem to have an idea that to segregate means to draw a line around a section of a city and compel the negro to live within the borders. I was myself opposed to segregation because of this idea. I find, however, that is a complete mistake, that segregation does not tell the negro where he shall live, it merely says to him, as it does to the white man, that he shall not make his residence in a block where 100 per cent or 75 per cent of the residents are of the opposite color.

Purpose of segregation is a humane purpose. It has its conception in kindness, not in hate, and it will protect the value of property, by stabilizing. Unless segregation carries, the loan value of all residence property is in jeopardy, because no man knows when a negro family may move in next door to whites and destroy the sale value and loan value of every foot of property on that block.

As a resident of the South Side, I have only to call attention to the negro invasions already on Humphrey street and Wyoming—right in the heart of home neighborhood. Surely the negro does not need to move here. Surely the negro should not desire to destroy property values of homes belonging to white people, especially to families who have spent years in hard work and saving in order to own their own homes.

The interest in this segregation election is more intense than people imagine. I think that segregation is only another form of insurance. We have tornado insurance, cyclone and fire insurance, and yet even fire is not more dangerous, if as dangerous to home property, as negro invasion. Property owners on Humphrey street figure their loss at nearly $100,000—and absolutely no demand for their homes and every single one of them for sale. A SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY OWNER.

The Dallas Express 2/12/16

SEGREGATION.

Said the devil to his wife the other day:—
"My archfiend paramour, I'm going away
For a short while, I'll leave my infernal palace,

I've got some business up in Dallas.
White and dark skin mortals are there at peace
In general, I want such a thing to cease.
I'll get on the wings of the "Birth of a Nation"
And put on my gown called Segregation
I'll stir up hate and unease and strife
'Mong those who let me pollute some life.
Where there were thoughts of Jesus of late
I'll stir up prejudice and race hate.
In minds of fair and darker skin
I'll ride and blacken their souls with sin
For I hate Dallas! I must divide
The sons of man to different side,
And when desolation falls which must come
To visit every class, every color and home
America will fall to a foreign foe,
And death will bring thousands to my fields of woe,
And when Christ Jesus comes to judge that poor old nation
I'll be blessed if they won't get a different segregation."

—MALCOLM C. CONLEY.

LOUISVILLE, KY
TIMES
JAN 5 1916

NEGROES INVOKE SEGREGATION LAW FOR PROTECTION

File Complaint With Building Inspector to Exclude Alleged Registered House.

For the first time the building department has received a protest from negroes against white persons moving into a negro block in violation of the segregation ordinance. Today negroes complained that Fanny Evans, who operates a registered house on Eleventh street, had rented a house which she owns at 220 South Eleventh street to Maxine Clinton, who is operating a registered house on Thirteenth street. The complainants said that the negro family living at 220 had been notified by Fanny Evans to vacate.

In filing their complaint with the Building Department the negroes said that the 200 block on Eleventh street was black by a large majority and that because of this fact no more whites could move on it into a house formerly occupied by negroes.

The negroes recited that the establishment of another registered house on Eleventh street was particularly objectionable. They believe the surest way to keep it off Eleventh street on the 200 block is to show that this is a black block under the segregation law, and that therefore no white family can move into a house formerly occupied by negroes.

A decision will be reached in the matter later. Under the recommendations of the Vice Commission a house would be allowed to operate on Eleventh street under restrictions laid down until the expiration of two years.

Post Dis
4 March 1916

Race Segregation in St. Louis.

The popular approval by St. Louis of ordinances to segregate its negro population seems to have been of the nature of a compromise between extreme elements. The outgrowth of a French settlement, peopled in later years by many thousands of Germans, and drawing to itself a large population from the South, on whose border line it stands, the city has long appeared as an admixture of European tolerance and Southern prejudice.

It is improbable that St. Louis would ever give its support to a negro candidate for a State office, as Kansas has done, but it is quite as unlikely that it would look with favor on so radical a restrictive measure as, for instance, the Oklahoma "grandfather clause."

Race prejudice is less apparent in St. Louis than in Missouri at large. At all times Missouri's chief city has been free from extreme manifestations of race hatred. It is well without Judge Lynch's jurisdiction. It gives the sons and daughters of its negro population educational opportunities identical with those provided for its white youth.

The segregation campaign, just closed, was itself free from rancor and outbursts of class or race hatred. Indeed, the issue had to do largely with the effect of the proposed segregation on property valuation. Material rather than sentimental considerations were involved.

The ordinances which have been indorsed for passage are not extremely radical. Present legal residences are not affected. The new acts will call for no shifting of the population, but will merely define restrictions in the future selection of residential locations.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va
NOV 4 1916

SEGREGATION.

Not only has the Democratic Party practically closed the Civil Service "door of hope" to the Negro, but during the past three and one-half years of the present Democratic Administration, there has been more segregation—or separation of colored from white employees—in the Executive Departments at Washington than in all of the 127 years of our Government's history, including the Cleveland Administration. Take, for example, the Postoffice Department, and its adjunct, the office of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department, where outrageous and un-American policy of segregating Government employees according to color is closely initiated in many of the other departments. The present Democratic Administra found nearly two hundred colored employees in these two offices with salaries ranging from $1,800 down, practically all of whom had been appointed or promoted under a Republican regime. Now there are less than one hundred with anything like a decent salary for the efficient services they perform. Every colored clerk in the office of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department under Postmaster Burleson, of Texas, has had "hard sledding," scores of them have been reduced in rank and practically forced to accept lower pay as skilled and unskilled laborers; some have been dismissed outright; all have vanished save one, and, in line with Democratic precedent, he has been "segregated" beyond visibility!

First Established and Most Complete Paper Cutting Bureau in the World
Evening Journal
Wilmington, Del.
AUG 15 1916

NEGRO SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPPOSED

West Street Residents Insist That Another Location be Chosen

RUSHING WORK ON NEW HIGH SCHOOL

In an effort to induce the Board of Public Education to establish a school for Negro children elsewhere than at No. 222 West street, a petition, signed by about 75 residents of that neighborhood, protesting against the location of the school there, was presented to the board at its meeting last night. The petition was received without comment and referred to the body as a committee of the whole.

The petition stated that there are not in that neighborhood Negro families enough to warrant the board in establishing a school for Negro children there, and urged that some other location be found. It was stated that property values would be lowered.

The contract for supplying text books for the coming year was awarded to E. S. R. Butler and Son, of this city.

Bids for steam boilers for Schools No. 5 and 21 were received from William G. Robelen for $913 and $1,413 respectively, and referred to the committee on fuel and janitors with power to act.

Dr. Victor D. Washburn presented requests for repairs to the heating and ventilating plants in the various schools, to cost about $450, which, he said, did not represent the extent of the repairs for the entire year by any means, as "we are up against anything that may happen," he said. These repairs and the installation of the two heating plants will take only about $2,675 of the $4,500 appropriation for that department, Dr. Washburn explained.

Bids for fire escapes on schools Nos. 5 and 15 were received as follows: L. D. Davis, $2,000, and S. S Marley, $1,754.56. The bids were referred to the committee of the board as a whole.

It was stated that about 80 per cent. of the work on the High School addition was done and certificates of the architect in favor of the various contractors on the job were ordered honored.

The report of the city treasurer showed a balance on hand in the current expense account of $28,100.92, and in the special fund of $148.686.65.

DR. STRATON ON RACE PREJUDICE.

Journal and Guide 11-4-16

A few weeks ago in commenting upon a sermon on "Race Prejudice," delivered by the Rev. John Roach Straton, pastor of one of the (white) Baptist Churches of Norfolk, we said:

"The Jews are victims of petty prejudices in this country, and on that account deserve sympathy, and they have ours. They certainly deserve more tolerant treatment at the hands of Christian Americans. But the real sufferers from race prejudice in America are the ten millions of black and colored men and women who call this their country. Mr. Straton knows that the Negro problem is the great American problem, that it is the basis of the basest form of race prejudice in the world. And it is probably for that very reason that the Jew instead of the Negro was the subject of Mr. Straton's sermon on race prejudice."

Dr. Straton writes us that we were entirely in error in supposing that he discussed only the Jews in connection with race prejudice, and says: "I devoted equally as much time in the sermon to a discussion of the unchristian prejudice against the Negro race, and I appealed for a better understanding between the races."

We are glad to give Dr. Straton the benefit of this correction. The newspapers that reported his sermon made no reference to anything he said about the Negro. Not having heard the sermon we relied upon the fullness and accuracy of the newspaper reports for our information. In doing so we were misled. It is a great satisfaction to know that Dr. Straton has the right attitude on the race question.

Segregation – 1916

New York City

The Color Prejudice in Education

N the last issue of your magazine you refer to the segregation of colored and white people in St. Louis, which it is now proposed to extend from "Jim Crow" cars and separate schools to "white and black locks."

I would like to point out that separate schools are he cause of most of all the other forms of segregation. n the separate school the children of each feel that hey are different. The white child soon finds that on account of his color he must be segregated from his next-door playmates of darker skin. The black child soon realizes that his progress may be handicapped by his color. This ever-present feeling may prevent his giving his best to his work.

It is the consensus of informed opinion that race prejudice is proportionate to legalized segregation.

Human rights are not only injured, but human qualities, motives and instincts are detrimentally changed. If people who are interested in the welfare of the Negro only knew the intensity of his sufferings, I am quite sure it would deepen their advocacy of his cause.

Thanking you for your genuine interest in social justice for all men, I am,

Times
Rochester, N. Y.

Negro Segregation

For the first time in the history of the United States a popular vote on the question of negro segregation was taken recently in St. Louis. It was the first popular vote by use of the initiative under the new St. Louis charter and resulted in adopting the segregation ordinance by a three-to-one vote. Seventy thousand voters, one-half the total registered, went to the polls. Nine thousand negroes voted with 9,000 whites against segregation. The only white wards voting against segregation were in the downtown district and inhabited by citizens of foreign birth.

The fight for segregation of the races has been going on in St. Louis for the last six years. Small property owners and real estate dealers have tried in vain to secure the passage of such an ordinance by the city's legislative body, so when the initiative and referendum amendment to the old charter was proposed the advocates of segregation gave it their hearty support. The strong race prejudice, fanned by a long run of the moving picture, "Birth of a Nation," in St. Louis theaters, together with the interests of the small property owners made a victory for the advocates of segregation almost a foregone conclusion.

A citizens' committee of 100 white men was formed, however, to oppose the ordinance on the ground that it would be a violation of American principles. One daily paper, the Post-Dispatch, opposed segregation, but the others ignored it editorially and supported it mildly in their news columns. Neither the local Republican nor Democratic organizations opposed it. The Socialist party and the foreign newspapers published in St. Louis were unanimously against the ordinance. The churches were appealed to, but only a few ministers took any stand in the matter.

Whether the policy of segregation will work out well remains to be seen, but one good result of the election was the testing of the initiative clause of the charter in the Supreme Court of Missouri, which upheld its validity. The segregation ordinance will be taken into the courts at the first opportunity, and, together with the Louisville segregation ordinance and those in litigation elsewhere, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

THE SEGREGATION LAW A BOOMERANG?

The Louisville News 9/9/16

A local daily stated the other day there are 8000 vacant houses in Louisville. That sounds pretty bad. But what we started out to say is that the segregation law seems to be ignored by most real estate men—the Board of Education being the only body to recognize it fully. Take for instance a row of houses on Green street between Seventh and Eighth—these houses have been heretofore occupied by whites but business being bad or virtue becoming universal, the inmates have moved away.

And as others in the same line of business are forbidden to move in the houses remain vacant. So what does the owner do? He puts up a sign "These Houses for rent to Colored people." And there you are. The square is still "white," but business is business and what's a segregation law between friends? This is not the only square where necessity does away with segregation laws. On Jefferson street in a better neighborhood on a "white" square a vacant house is labeled "For Colored."

So after all this iniquity pretaced "to keep down friction between the races" is likely to become a boomerang. If so we will be glad. With 8000 vacant houses we think the authorities will shut their eyes whenever they see a Colored man's effects in a moving van.

er Cutting Bureau in the World

NEWS
Savannah, Ga.

ANOTHER SEGREGATION LAW

Atlanta's race segregation measure which was passed by Council Monday afternoon is described in its title as "an ordinance to prevent conflict and ill-feeling between the white and colored races, and to preserve the public peace and promote the general welfare." Its object is to eventually prevent white people and negroes from living in the same block anywhere in Atlanta. Baltimore, St. Louis and Oklahoma City have similar ordinances and the New York World said recently that even Washington is endeavoring to practice race segregation in residential districts "without legal sanction."

All of this indicates pretty clearly that the time is not distant when the United States Supreme Court will be called upon to decide whether it is constitutional for cities to compel the races to live to themselves in so far as their homes are concerned, and it is not at all certain that disappointment would be confined to the South if the decision was strictly against segregation. From a practical viewpoint it is better for white people to live to themselves and negroes to themselves. Property values usually suffer when the two races are mixed without discrimination and it is natural that there should be some friction.

Everybody, people North as well as people South, should remember that the races must get along together as best they can and that it is wise to adopt the most practical methods of preventing friction between them. The percentage of negroes in the North may be expected to increase gradually—and rapidly if there continues to be a shortage of unskilled labor there for railroad and bridge building and in the industries. And so it is wise for the South not only, but for the North also, to consider the best way in which white man and black man can live together with the greatest promise of amity. When people in the North criticise Southern cities for adopting segregation ordinances they should remember that the negro has no better friend than the Southern white man. The South has done far more for the negro race in the last half century than all the rest of the country.

The New York Age

JEW SAYS PYTHIANS OUGHT SHUN ST. LOUIS

Special to The New York Age.

Columbus, Ohio.—A very prominent Jewish citizen here, when he read in the telegraphic news of the daily papers that St. Louis had passed two segregation ordinances by a vote of more than fifty thousand to seventeen thousand, remarked: "The Colored Knights of Pythias who voted at their grand lodge meeting in this city last August to meet in St. Louis year after next, should now rescind that action. They ought to say to the city of St. Louis: 'If your electors vote to segregate our race then we will retaliate by not holding our Supreme Lodge meeting in your city; we will decline to go to St. Louis.' 3/9/16.

Continuing, this Jewish citizen said: "Why should a great colored organization go to a city to expend at least five hundred thousand dollars the week of its meeting when that city has insulted the race by passing an unjust, un-American and damnable anti-race ordinance. No other race, if your race accepts it, would carry its funds to be emptied into the pockets of a city that adopts a segregation ordinance. If such an ordinance had been adopted to affect the Germans, Irish, Italians or Jews they would have promptly boycotted the city adopting it

Philadelphia Public Ledger

MAR 1 1916

ST. LOUIS ADOPTS NEGRO SEGREGATION

Proposal Carries at Spceial Election by Vote of Three to One

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—St. Louis voted three to one for negro segregation, adopting two ordinances after the Board of Aldermen refused to heed initiative petitions caling upon it to pass the ordinances. The vote for segregation was 52,-

220, and 17,876 against it.

Despite the most active campaign conducted in St. Louis since State-wide prohibition was submitted nearly 10 years ago, less than one-half of the registered voters cast ballots.

The two bills voted on were submitted by petition under the initiative clause of the city charter. One provides that negroes shall not move into blocks occupied wholly by white persons or that white persons shall not move into blocks occupied wholly by negroes.

The other provides that negroes shall not move into blocks in which 75 per cent. of the houses are occupied by whites, or that white persons shall not move into blocks in which 75 per cent. of the houses are occupied by negroes.

Neither ordinance put any restriction on the ownership of property, but restricted solely the use of property for residence purposes. Negroes who are employed in houses or apartments occupied by white persons are unaffected by the ordinances. Apartment house janitors, who live in the basements of apartments, occupied by whites, would not be affected.

Both ordinances contain clauses providing that the proposed laws shall not affect persons at present living in blocks occupied by members of the other races.

BULLETIN

Philadelphia, Pa.

MAR 2 3 1916

A Tribute to the Negro Race

To the Editor of "The Bulletin."

Sir: There has been printed recently letters derogatory to the colored man. I am not a negro, but I believe in fair play. The negroes were imported and enslaved against their own will. Everybody knows this. If there is to be any discrimination in a democracy, let it be in favor of the people that have suffered the greatest injustice. The present generation should do all within its power to atone for the mistaken aristocrocy of its forefathers.

The old, stock-in-trade arguments for segregation is that the negroes are less enlightened than the Caucasions. Most of them are, but that fact oughtn't to make us snobs. It shows that they need more, instead of less, advantages. Does a mother ostracize her wayward child? Not if she is the right kind of a mother. What she does do is to give it more thoughtful care than the rest of the family. She studies that child; she does her level best to give it a sense of responsibility. She tries to make it feel that it is part of the family. The negroes are part of the great human family and have wonderful possibilities for future development.

"Some doubt the courage of the negro," said Wendell Phillips. "Go to Hayti, and stand on those fifty thousand graves of the best soldiers France ever had, and ask them what they think of the negro's sword." The Haytian war for independence is a glowing tribute to the negro race. The genius of this movement was Toussaint L'Overture, a statesman and soldier, so clear-sighted that he was able to defeat the armies of Spain, of France and of England. He drew his soldiers from "what you call the despicable race of negroes, debased, demoralized by two hundred years of slavery, one hundred thousand of them imported into the island within four years, unable to speak a dialect intelligible even to each other." Think of it! And yet their leader was never beaten. The only way they could do away with such a man was to lure him to France by "honorable" promises. There the great Napoleon magnanimously let him starve to death in a dungeon. But Hayti to-day is free.

The negro race at its best needs no apology. It has been tremendously handicapped; and yet in this country has produced Douglas, the orator Dunbar, the poet, and Washington, the educator The greatest thing that Roosevelt ever did was to lunch with Washington at the White House, in defiance of narrow prejudice. Segregation? Nonsense. We need a little more democracy, that's all.

FREEMAN H. HUBBARD.

REPUBLIC

St. Louis, Mo.

JUN 7 1916

ASKS FOR FUNDS TO FINANCE SEGREGATION LEGAL FIGHT

United Welfare Association Plans to Carry St. Louis Case to U. S. Supreme Court.

The United Welfare Association, composed of about a score of neighborhood civic and welfare associations and which sponsored the segregation ordinances which recently were voted by the people of St. Louis, has appealed to all its affiliated organizations for funds to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

After the segregation ordinance had been adopted by a popular vote of nearly 3 to 1, Judge D. P. Dyer of the United States District Court declared the ordinance was contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution and issued a temporary injunction which holds the laws in abeyance until the United States Supreme Court passes on a similar question involved in a contest of the segregation ordinances of Louisville, Ky., which was taken to the highest tribunal.

The Tenth Ward Improvement Association and the Shaw District Improvement Association have sent letters to their members asking that they contribute from $1 t o$5 to engage attorneys to argue the case in the Supreme Court. It is expected that every other organization connected with the United Welfare Association will do likewise.

If the Louisville law is held invalid Judge Dyer is expected to make the injunction here permanent. It then is planned to appeal from his decision.

Herald

TIMES

Dallas, Texas

JAN 10 1916

S. E. J. WATSON ON SEGREGATION QUESTION

To The Times Herald:

Dallas, Tex., March 18, 1916.—There are some questions in our minds that we find hard to answer. Shall the negroes of Dallas be convicted by the citizens of Dallas and caged in by laws like criminals without a hearing?

Shall the many quiet and law-abiding citizens of my race have put upon them a stigma that will cause them to be criticised wherever they go by this fair city that they so much love?

Do the white people of the South, who know us best, find it necessary to amend the charter of this great city in order to keep us back?

Shall such a law as this that will furnish food for the politicians to keep up strife between the races be placed upon the books?

Will the people who do not know us so well, and before whom we never will have a chance to plead our cause convict the whole race because of what they think a wrong that is done by a few?

We feel that none of these is necessary. It would have been far better and much easier for those who raised the complaint to have had the petition sikned by every land-owner in that section saying that they would not sell to our people, than to have gone to all this trouble. It would not have taken as many signatures to have done this as it did to get it in the ballot.

If there is need that something be done, why not do it so that the Dallas of fifty years hence cannot criticise it, and so that the unborn will feel proud of it.

I feel sure that a lack of adequate knowledge of our people has caused many mistakes to be made in making the laws that affect us. We know the opinion of the white people of our land far better than they know our opinion. We read what they say in the papers, and hear them talk; they do not read our paper, nor hear us talk. And the class of our people that many come in contact with does not represent the thought of the face. For the people to know our real heart would mean better laws and better conditions for us.

EVERY EVENING

JUL 31 1916

OBJECTION RAISED TO NEW SCHOOL

Project Involves Location of One For Negroes at 222 West Street.

Some neighborhood objection appears to have developed against the proposed location of a Negro public school at 222 West street, to replace No. 22, which is now in delapidated rented quarters at Second and Washington streets.

According to Rev. Leopold Vaccaro, pastor of the Italian Methodist mission, now at 222 West street, there appears to be a race prejudice in that locality, which he says he has encountred in his work. He says a great deal of vice has been prevalent in that section of the city, which he and others hzave been trying to correct, but he does not feel that the work has the community's sympathy and support to which it is entitled. "Only a few months ago," he says, "while my relatives from the Italian Embassy were visiting me, commercialized vice was rampant in the immediate neighborhood of the mission and I had to drive away some of the habitues with a revolver. I am not casting any reflections on the authorities, but simply noting the state of affairs.

"I will further state that Tatnall and West Second streets in that locality are largely settled by colored people and Italians, but I do not recall a single instance where Negroes or Italian children created any disturbance in our premises."

He says he thinks color or race should make no difference, as long as the laws are respected, and he can see no good reason why the colored school could not be located there, though some other persons in that neighborhood express the belief that it would be a detriment to the locality.

St. Louis Post Dispatch

JAN 24 1916

REHEARING IN SEGREGATION ELECTION CASE IS DENIED

Attorney for Negroes Says Appeal From Judge Shields' Ruling Will Be Taken to Supreme Court.

Circuit Judge Shields today overruled a motion for a rehearing of the negro segregation case, in which, last week, he refused to issue an injunction against the Board of Election Commissioners to prevent it from holding a special election Feb. 29, on an ordinance submitted by initiative petition.

Henry S. Caulfield, who was attorney for the Board of Freeholders, which framed the new charter, appeared in court today as attorney for the negroes who are opposing the segregation election. He told a Post-Dispatch reporter that he expected to appeal the case from Judge Shields' court to the Supreme Court. The appeal, he said, would not stop the holding of the election.

The case has been fought by the negroes on the ground that the initiative section of the charter is unconstitutional.

Paper Cutting Bureau in the World

Star

St. Louis, Mo.

TWO PETITIONS IN U.S. COURT TO ENJOIN SEGREGATION LAW

Recently Enacted Ordinance Is Declared Violation of U. S. Constitution.

Two petitions, one by a white man and one by negroes, were filed in the United States District Court today asking an injunction to prevent the City of St. Louis from enforcing the segregation ordinances, which were passed February 29, by a three to one vote of the people.

are identical in wording. One is filed by J. J. Doyle, a property owner at Lawton and Compton avenues, and the defendants named are the City of St. Louis, Mayor Kiel, the Board of Police Commissioners, Chief Young and James N. McKelvey, Building Commissioner.

The second petition was filed by Alfred Burgess, Thomas A. Curtis, T. L. Gentry and J. C. Gordon.

The petitions were filed in the United States Court on the plea that the ordinances are a violation of the Fourteenth Section of the United States Constitution. This applies to the "protection of all citizens," and reads:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities of citizens of the United Sattes; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The petitions also state that the segregation ordinances are in violation of Section 4, Article 2 of the State Constitution, which reads: "All constitutional governments are intended to promote general welfare and that all persons may have the right to life, liberty and enjoy the gains of their own industry."

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

SEP 14 1916

Wants Senators' Help In Battle to Uphold Segregation Ordinance

Councilman J. N. Renfroe will ask the police committee at its meeting this week to pass a resolution requesting that the two United States senators from Georgia, T. W. Hardwick and Hoke Smith, be asked by the city to co-operate with the authorities of Louisville, Ky., in their fight before the United States supreme court to uphold the constitutionality of the segregation law.

He says this law is identical with the one passed by the city council of Atlanta some time ago, and which is now being fought in the courts of this city and will probably be carried to the higher courts later.

Louisville copied the local law in every detail, he declares.

The resolution states that inasmuch as both of the senators are lawyers they would be of great assistance in the fight. Councilman Renfroe thinks that if the fight is won by the city of Louisville before the United States court it will be practically an announcement of the legality of the local law, since the two are identical.

Segregation—1916

TIMES ... VERTISER

JUN ... 1916

NEGROES ASK CLEAN HOMES.

Recent letters between Times and Times-Advertiser correspondents have discussed the prevailing prejudice against the presence of negro tenants in white neighborhoods. The last letter which appeared on Friday, develops a new thought that merits attention, no matter which side one may espouse on the main point of the controversy. "A Renter" represents the difficulty which respectable colored people experience in securing homes "where there are at least some signs of modern civilization, where our children can be reared without being predestined to the ravages of tuberculosis." According to the writer, a dwelling with a bath is practically put beyond the reach of the negro family unless by purchase. As it is in Trenton, so it probably is in other cities. This is a situation which will awaken sympathy and should be accorded consideration especially by the health authorities.

The State Board of Health is battling against tuberculosis and it recognizes that the colored race supplies a large percentage of fatal cases. If unsanitary premises are the only ones accessible, it would seem that the State Board might well make "better homes for the negro" an important part of its anti-consumption crusade. This crusade, it must be remembered, is in the interest of the entire human family and the whites have even a selfish concern in the freedom from infectious disease of the colored population which serves in so many of our domestic relations as well as in our hotels and restaurants. Without opening the doors of every residential section to colored tenants, it would seem that enlightened philanthropy would find a way to provide sanitary homes in healthful locations to the members of the race who cultivate thrifty habits and who have an ambition to live in a cleanly, respectable environment.

GOVERNOR Manning of South Carolina acte wisely last week in sending a special mes sage to the Legislature urging action upo six measures of state-wide importance: (1) Th Torrens system of registering land titles; (2) pro vision for helping tenants buy land; (3) bette provision for teaching agriculture in publi schools; (4) workmen's compensation act; (5 raising child labor age limit to 14; (6) state certifi cation of teachers. Governor Manning has lon been interested in plans for helping white tenant buy land, having written an article on this subject for The Progressive Farmer several years ago. In his new message to the South Carolina Legislature he well says: 2/19/16.

"Forty-three per cent of our white farmers are tenants. The dream of the South Carolina patriot is to see these tenants become owners of their homes and farms. If we are to progress, we must help these tenants to help themselves in their ambition to become home owners; and **we must make this possible by adopting measures hitherto untried, even if this may seem radical.** The result is important. I deem it of the utmost importance to take the steps necessary to bring it about.

Governor Manning has struck the right chord. Something must be done to help tenants into landownership "even if the methods do seem radical."

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

FEB 1 1916

LETTERS ... E PEOPLE

Segregation ... Estate.

To the Editor of the Post- ...ate ..

I desire to congratulate and thank you for the square, explicit stand you have taken on the proposed segregation ordinance. The proposition that we shall force negroes and whites to live dos-a-dos instead of vis-a-vis, which is exactly what is proposed, is so absurd that but for the activities of the so-called United Welfare Association, apparently made up of a large number of small local improvement associations, we might have depended on our citizens' repudiation of it at the polls without special activity on the part of those opposed to the measure.

The pretext for this measure is put forward that it will stabilize real estate values. This proposition is as unsound in economics as the measure is absurd from the social standpoint. Except in very rare instances, negroes do not "invade" white blocks until the whites commence to desert them for more favorable localities. So that the decline in value has already set in when the negro takes possession. The true general cause for the decline in real estate values may be said to be speculation in real estate, aided by an irrational system of taxation, and in a vain and mistaken attempt to stabilize real estate values, the proponents of this measure propose to sacrifice the cardinal principle of our democratic institutions, that of equal opportunities to all citizens. I trust you will remind the voters of this city, as Herbert S. Bigelow reminded the members of the City Club on last Saturday, that when this measure is voted on we may well consider it as Abraham Lincoln running again.

I believe that the Federal Supreme Court will ultimately hold the segregation ordinance unconstitutional. Should the people of this city adopt the ordinance it means that it will have to be tested through the courts and be kept alive as a disturbing issue in the public mind of this city, to the impairment, if not exclusion, of many far more dignified and vital issues with which we ought to be concerned.

PERCY WERNER.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

Harvey Is Asked to Probe Charges of Registration Fraud

The Board of Election Commissioners yesterday asked Circuit Attorney Harvey to present to the grand jury evidence which it collected, pointing to attempted false registration in the Sixth and Seventh wards. In three of the four cases cited to the circuit attorney's office, duplications were found when men attempted to register as absentees, and the affidavits accompanying their applications were attested by Joseph J. Mestres, a notary public, who is Democratic city committeeman of the Seventh Ward, and a clerk of the court of Edward Rice, a justice of the peace.

A man, who signed himself as Benny McGovern, 23 years old, 1829A Park avenue, registered September 18, declaring he had lived one year in the Twelfth Precinct of the Seventh Ward. He gave his occupation as a pugilist. On November 2 a man signing himself as Benj. McGovern, 24 years old, a clerk, of 1829 Park avenue, applied for permission to register as an absentee. He said he had been in Chicago, where he took part in a prize fight during the registration days. He said he had lived in the precinct three years. The signature on the affidavit attested by Mestres was Farrell Benjamin McGovern.

A similar case was that of a man who gave the name of Charles Spinks, 25 years old, of 1829 Park avenue, who registered as having lived in the precinct and ward eighteen months, and in the city and state twenty-five years. On November 2 a man giving the name of Charles Chandler Spink, 25 years old, 1829 Park avenue, presented an affidavit attested by Mestres. This declared him to have been a resident of his precinct for three years and to have lived in the state twenty-five years.

The circuit attorney was also asked to investigate the registration of Frank Jones, 1416 Pine street, who appeared November 2 to register as an absentee in the Ninth Precinct of the Sixth Ward. He told the commissioners he was on Sliding Island during the registration days. On examination he said he was in St. Louis and worked in East St. Louis the first two registration days.

Jones told the election commissioners he did not care whether he voted or not in the election. He said he was asked to vote as an absentee and did so. His affidavit also was signed by Mestres.

The board also sent to the circuit attorney the application of William Robinson, a negro, to register in the Twelfth Precinct of the Sixth Ward. Robinson's application was dated November 1. He told the commissioners he was living in St. Louis and working in East St. Louis during the registration days.

TIMES

Kansas City, Mo.

NOV 9 1916

Against Race Segregation.

To The Star: Some reasons I oppose the proposed race segregation law on the Kansas side:

St. Louis spent more than $100,000 last winter to pass such a law and the United States District Court declared it unconstitutional before it became effective.

The supreme courts of North Carolina, Georgia and Maryland have declared such laws unconstitutional.

The Louisville segregation case now is pending before the United States Supreme Court.

Segregation creates a ghetto. It causes congestion and breeds disease and crime. It puts the negro at the mercy of the real estate man. Eight thousand houses in Louisville were empty as a result of its law. Negroes were afraid to move into blocks adjacent to white blocks.

Such a law shatters the principles of Christianity. It breeds race hatred.

Kansas, the leader in anti-slavery agitation and recognized leader of reforms, could scarcely afford to have its largest city take such a long step backward toward the Middle Ages.

KATHRYN M. JOHNSON.

Chicago Defender

KANSANS FIGHT SEGREGATION

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Kansas City, Kas., Dec. 12.—The Kansas Segregation League, a group of white citizens, recently presented a segregation ordinance and petitioned the mayor and commissioners to pass same, segregating white and colored citizens of this city. For some time this question has been agitated by a certain class of whites, and the city counselor secured copies of the similar ordinances of St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., finding the legality of both to be pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The commissioners refused to consider the ordinance, stating that the constitutionality of it was questioned, although the league urged immediate action.

The various organized bodies of the city turned the fight against the ordinance over to the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which has made a concerted campaign against the passage for several months. At the commissioners' meeting Prof. A. J. Neely, supervisor of schools, and Judge I. F. Bradley representing the branch, spoke against the ordinance. A large number of leading white men have pledged their support against the bill.

The Supreme Court will render a decision in these cases some time in January.

STAR

Kansas City, Mo.

NOV 5 1916

SEEK SEGREGATION OF RACES.

Kansas Side Citizens Sign Petitions Urging Residence Restrictions.

Petitions are being circulated on the Kansas side asking the city commissioners to pass an ordinance segregating the two dominant races. There are now thirty-five hundred signers. Officers of the league say the plan is not a move against negroes.

Under the proposed plan whites will not be allowed to buy or rent property in blocks where a majority of negroes reside. The same will be reversed in reference to negroes buying or renting property in blocks where a majority of whites live.

DEC 2 3 1915

St. Louis Mo Times

NEGRO FILES SUIT TO STOP CITY VOTE ON SEGREGATION

Alleging that the initiative clause in the new City Charter, under which the proposed segregation election is to be held, Feb. 29, is invalid, Charles A. Pitman, a negro real estate dealer and taxpayer, has filed suit in the Circuit Court to enjoin the Board of Election Commissioners from holding the election. The suit was assigned to Judge Shields' court, but no order was made in it.

Pitman alleges that the initiative clause is void because it conflicts with Section 22 of Article IX of the State Constitution, in that it attempts to provide for the enactment of legislation independent of and without the participation of the Board of Aldermen, which is the sole legislative body of the city.

Pitman alleges that the election will cost $73,000, and that the Board of Election Commissioners already has spent $8000 in preparing for it.

RACE SEGREGATION WAR BREAKS OUT IN DALLAS, TEX., PARK

Constitution

(Associated Press.)

DALLAS, TEXAS, Aug. 3.—Trouble between whites and negroes in a section known as Deer Park where attempts have been made to enforce a segregation ordinance, broke out again today after a charge of gun powder was exploded last night under the home of Wm. Connor, a negro.

Connor bought a home in Deer Park several weeks ago and occupied it, notwithstanding protests of neighbors. He was given a limited time to move, according to the police, and was promised the return of the purchase money. Connor refused to move.

NEGRO MUST MOVE.

Constitution

Is Given Ten Days in Which to Vacate White Block.

8/23/16

Jesse Daniel, colored, in police matinee Tuesday afternoon, was given ten days in which to move from a white block on Ashby street. Daniel had built a home on Ashby street, between Simpson and Procter streets, and the neighbors objected with the result that he was given ten days in which to move.

SEGREGATION LAW TO BE GIVEN TEST IN SUPERIOR COURT

Constitution

An attack was made in the superior court on the constitutionality of the city segregation law Friday, when Frank Hardin, a negro living at Myrtle and Linden streets, was arraigned by white residents who sought to move him from the vicinity. Attorneys representing the negro contend the law is unconstitutional, while City Attorney James L. Mayson, assisted by Samuel Hewlett, are preparing a fight to be waged next Thursday when the case is heard to prove the ordinance constitutional.

Post Dispatch American

FEB 29 1916

ST. LOUIS TO VOTE TODAY ON SEGREGATION OF NEGROES

Proposed Ordinance Prohibits Blacks Moving Into Blocks 75 Per Cent White

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.

Two proposed ordinances providing for the segregation of negroes in St. Louis will be submitted to the people at a referendum election here tomorrow.

One prohibits negroes from moving into blocks in which 75 per cent of the families are white, and the other forbids them from moving into blocks wholly occupied by whites. If both are adopted, the "75 per cent law," as the more stringent, will prevail.

The ordinances provide similar restrictions against white persons moving into blocks occupied by negroes. The St. Louis Real Estate Exchange has championed the ordinances, and it has affiliated for the campaign with several other organizations under the name "United Welfare Association." The Republican city committee has declared against the ordinances.

There are 140,000 voters in St. Louis eligible to cast their ballots tomorrow. About 9000 of these are negroes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In last Sunday's HERALD Miss Alice Davis says she thinks that America should buy the West Indies and segregate the American negroes there with American protection. America don't protect them in the South. Why the West Indies? Why not give them two or three States out of the Union with home rule?

The negro owes no obligations to the United States. He was brought here against his will and sold here; not he alone but white slaves also. The white slaves, after some years, became American aristocrats. For 245 years the negro carried the white man's burden, and for the last fifty years he has carried his own. He has proved a good soldier in all American wars, and he has a representative in all walks of life. ANN EDEN.

New York City, March 30, 1916.

NEWS

Baltimore, Md.

Segregation Act Hurts White And Colored Alike

In the following article H. M. Burkett, a colored real estate dealer, sets forth his opposition to the present segregation ordinance, which he terms a burden to white property-owners and an unfair restriction to colored persons. Whatever the reader's views, this frank setting forth of an intelligent colored man's standpoint should at least command attention.

The real estate market for colored people is at a standstill, although there are hundreds of colored people ready and anxious to purchase. But where will they buy? The segregation ordinance, which was aimed at the colored people, has as a matter of fact proved a boomerang and hit the white property owner harder than the colored purchaser.

To prevent the sale of any commodity to a consumer, no doubt inconveniences the consumer; but it paralizes the producer. It keeps the commodity on the hands of the producer and deprives him of the use of the capital tied up therein, as well as from the profits which would accrue from sales.

With this class of real estate there are other losses greater than the two mentioned. For not only is this field of industry crippled and the profits from sales lost, but many properties which white people do not occupy and would not occupy are left on their hands without a penny income, while they must at the same time pay the increased taxes and assessments, plus in many instances heavy ground rents. Here are, therefore, five direct losses to the owners of property which by location, condition and proximity to colored sections might be used with profit.

Beside these, there are other losses which the owners of this class of property must suffer. Take McCulloh street, for an example. There are on this street a score of buildings which have been idle for the last two or three years and where depreciation has been enormous. The paper has dropped from dampness; plumbing either rusted or been stolen; plastering fallen; paint cracked and blistered, window lights broken from front and rear until the whole external appearance looks like an abandoned honeycomb; while the inside is a veritable camp-meeting ground for rats. McCulloh street is only taken by way of illustration. There are dozens of other and smaller streets where similar conditions prevail. Who are the losers in such instances? White people of moderate means are fast moving to the suburbs, leaving scores of such houses an immovable burden on the hands of helpless owners who can neither sell or rent. This condition is growing worse and worse daily, with no relief in sight, and will so continue until the present form of segregation is abandoned. This is the condition as it affects the owners, 99 per cent. of whom are white.

The condition of affairs from the colored man's position is almost as bad. Scarcity of purchasable property for him, as in scarcity of all other things, has doubled in price. Houses in the 500 block Presstman street, which a few years ago sold for $900 and $1000, have recently sold for as high as $2000 and $2200. Small two-story houses in the 1500 block Druid Hill avenue, with $74 ground rents, are selling for $1600 and $1700. Unscrupulous dealers are taking advantage of the restriction forced by segregation and are charging the most outrageous prices to colored purchasers. So eager are some of these dealers to take advantage of these conditions that they are selling property to colored people for one-thirtieth of the price down, taking a lien for the other twenty-nine thirtieths until they have drained the purchaser of every available cent and then evict him under a carefully worded contract, and in the final analysis the unwary purchaser has neither dime or domicile.

Segregation, or the Ghetto policy, of handling this real estate, looked at from its most charitable viewpoint, is bad. It means depreciation to the white owner. It means confiscation to the black purchaser. Both suffer, the principal is wrong and jurisprudence has as yet to find a right way to do a wrong act.

I omit the other phases of this subject, such as dirt, disease, immorality and a hundred kindred evils which segregation entails and which directly affects colored real estate. Suffice it to say, that in a city of this size the white man's burden is the colored man's burden, and a fight against one and all evils must be a united fight.

St. Louis, Mo.

TIMES

JAN 1 21916

FLAGS TO MAKE NEGRO SEGREGATION ELECTION COSTLIEST EVER HELD

Due to the patriotic sentiment of a member of the Board of Aldermen, the negro segregation election will cost more than any previous election held by the city. An addition to the expenses was caused by the bill passed by the board providing for the placing of an American flag over each polling place on registration and election days. The flags for the 474 polling places cost the city about $375.

The Board of Election Commissioners Wednesday was sending out the flags with the other paraphernalia to be used Thursday—registration day. The flags are four feet by two and one-half and cost 75 cents each.

The holding of the special election, it was estimated, will give to virtually one-third the voting population an opportunity to register and vote in the primaries this August. This will include all who have moved or acquired the right to vote since the last election.

The polling places Thursday will be open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. A full set of judges and clerks will be on duty all day.

DENVER GHETTO PROPOSED

Guardian 9-22-16

EVEN WAY UP NORTH IN DENVER, COLORADO, ORDINANCE IS ACTUALLY IN CITY COUNCIL FOR RESIDENCE SEGREGATION —SHOWS THE DANGEROUS TREND, NEED OF MINGLING CALL FOR NATIONAL GATHERING OF RACE AT WASHINGTON.

(Colorado Statesman, Denver, Colo., Sept. 2, 1916)

The adjourned meeting of the city council to hear arguments for and against the intended ordinance for the segregation of Negro property owners was held last Thursday afternoon in the council chamber and attended by a large and representative gathering of both races. Speakers on both sides of the question were heard and the council closed the debate for the regular session when the bill will be formally presented.

This vicious, unjust and unfair bill we hope will be denounced by the wise and sober heads of our city council who will place a right value on American citizenship which is superior to all other privileges and advantages in our United States of America.

Segregation—1916

NEWS
Saginaw, Mich.

APR 28 1916

COLOR, PROPERTY AND LAW

Attempts of St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky., to segregate the negro population have run against legal obstacles that are likely to render them useless. In St. Louis an ordinance was recently adopted in a referendum vote providing that no white man or negro may occupy property in a city block where 75 per cent or more of the residents are of the other race. The ordinance has already reached the court stage, a temporary injunction against its enforcement having been granted by a judge, with this explanation: "The question of police power raised by the attorney for the city is sharply drawn, but I believe that this ordinance exceeds the police powers. A man has a right to occupy property that he owns under the laws of the United States and the constitution."

There has never been any question as to the right of any citizen to acquire and own property, regardless of his color. The ownership of real estate implies the right to occupy it, and municipalities seeking to segregate the colored population will have to find some way to do it that will conform to the laws, if it is to be found. The Louisville case is not yet settled, being before the United States supreme court, and the decision of that tribunal will determine both cases.

COLORED FAMILIES FLOCK TO 143d ST. DESPITE RENTS

N. Y. News 10-24-16

New York, Oct. 20.—The present change of tenants in West 143d street between Lenox and Seventh avenues has made that block a scene of many moving vans. During the past week 26 white families have vacated their apartments and within a short time all of the houses on the south side of the street, including the fine one on the southeast corner will be occupied by colored people.

It is said that the landlords in their anxiety to accommodate the new tenants are issuing dispossess notices. The vans are continually lined up and the sidewalks are filled with household effects. The direct cause of this sudden migration is the result of a stubborn protest raised by the whites when the landlords advanced the rent.

Failing in an attempt to make the whites accede, the landlords ordered the flats to be cleared and the sign "Open to Respectable Colored Families" was hung out.

POST

s: Boston, Mass.

NOV 2 1916

SCORES RACE SEGREGATION

Moorfield Storey Talks at Zion Church

"I believe that any segregation law in the United States is unconstitutional and I believe, furthermore, that the end of segregation has come," Moorfield Storey, told an audience of about 400 in the Columbus avenue A. M. E. Zion Church yesterday afternoon.

"I don't believe that any body of people in any State should be cut off from general society and oppressed after the manner the Negro race is cut off and oppressed. It is wrong for the Southern States to take the attitude they do in regard to the welfare of the colored people."

St. Louis, Mo.

STAR

FEB 2 - 1916

Segregation.

Editor The St. Louis Star: Giving reference to a letter printed in The Star on segregation (and by the way, the local papers have little to say on this subject, that is soon to go before the voters)—undoubtedly the negro will be recognized in time—it is simply evolution and can not be stopped any more than other questions of like importance, but like human nature generally, the negro is in a great hurry to get or have his ambitions in a social way, gained, and sometimes haste makes waste. It is only right, and most likely possible, that the white race are willing to advance the negro, if it does not cost him too much socially and financially. It is possible that some negroes have advanced themselves to the extent that the large majority of the whites would be willing to accept them, but as a race, it is possible that the white men think the negro must come further, before they are willing to go back for him.

President Grant made a complete failure, when he gave the negro suffrage (something that the white women have been unable to get, although they have worked faithfully, and a majority of the white voters of the country think they should have it) because President Grant was trying to force it on the South, when today, the negro does not vote in the South, in the sense the words mean. Negroes are not prohibited from entering this country, as are Chinamen, also negroes can own lands in any Sts of the Union, while Japanese can not. The white man wants and will help the negro to equality; but they will not do so at too great a sacrifice. With the aid of the white man, the negro has made great strides toward the goal he seeks, and he will continue to have the white man's help, as he helps himself, but too much force will only hinder him, and he loses when trying to force via the political route, for while some editors and writers may indite inspiring articles in favor of his political rights, the same editor or writer would blackball any negro petition, that would come before his club for admission. The negro should not be discouraged—he will get by some time, as the women will the vote, but the sooner he drops the political route, and seeks the rights that he wants, and should have, by getting himself right for that position, the sooner will be reach the goal. H. R. McK.

From POST DISPATCH

Address: St. Louis, Mo.

Date JUN 11 1916

TEST CASE STARTED OVER BALTIMORE SEGREGATION LAW

House Rented to Negress Fronts on White Block, but Entrance Is on Negro Street.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—John S. Morton, a property agent, and Celia Wills, a negro woman, today were held for court on the charge of violating the segregation ordinance. Morton rented to the Wills woman a house on the corner of Laurns and Calhoun streets. The house which was recently vacated by a white tenant, fronts on Laurns street, which is a white block under the ordinance, but the entrance is on the Calhoun street side. Calhoun street is a negro block.

The question raised is one that was expected to come up some time, and it was agreed to waive a hearing before a police magistrate. It is intended ultimately to carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Courier Journal

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOV 4 1916

WIDE INTEREST IN NEGRO SEGREGATION LAW HERE

City Attorney, In Annual Report To Mayor, Speaks of Supreme Court Case.

In the annual report of the city law department, which has just been submitted to Mayor Buschemeyer by City Attorney Pendleton Beckley, the latter says that the segregation case, so called, which is pending in the United States Supreme Court, has attracted widespread attention and is considered one of the most important questions that has engaged the attention of that tribunal for some years.

The average amount awarded persons suing the city for personal injuries or injury to property during the year was only $91.43, which is by far less than in many years. Sixty-nine cases of this sort are pending at the present time.

Mr. Beckley calls attention to the fact that so many persons claim tax exemption on property which they designate as new enterprises. He says the city ordinance pertaining to this question provides that only "new enterprises entering this locality for the first time" can claim exemption. In this connection Mr. Beckley also cites the case of De Molay Commandery, which demands exemption on its property on Broadway, near Second street, which case is pending in the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Court having upheld the city in its contention that taxes must be paid on the property.

Back taxes were collected in the amount of $190,000 from the Ewald estate and in the amount of $26,648.95 from the Kentucky Heating Company. Eighty-three other tax suits were disposed of and $53,632 was turned into the city treasury as a result.

A SEGREGATION DECISION

10-1916

Champaign Gazette

THE case of the Colonial Theatre at Baltimore, Md., is peculiar in the history of the segregation law. The Colonial Theater attempted to open in a white business district as a house for both white and colored. Complaints were made and, in order to appease the complainants, the building inspector placed a ban on the house as a violation of the segregation ordinance.

Manager Levy of the Colonial Theatre was not to be outwitted. He secured two able lawyers, who after a brief fight procured in the Surrogate Court an injunction restraining the City of Baltimore from interfering with the Colonial Theatre. Judge Heuisler, who granted the injunction, is to be commended for his fair decision.

STAR

s:

MAY SEGREGATE NEGROES.

Proposed Denver Ordinance Would Restrict Race to Specified Districts.

DENVER, Sept. 2.—The proposed segregation ordinance to restrict the negroes of Denver to specified districts will be introduced in the city council next Tuesday night, regardless of vigorous protests by leaders of the negro population. Several of them protested at yesterday's council meeting, and Mrs. Jane Stewart spoke for her race.

"I hope you will not adopt this bill," she said. "There are only five thousand negroes in Denver, and two thousand own their own homes. We are not a problem here, and we love our city and state. I beg of you do not destroy that love."

TIMES

New York City

APR 22 1916

THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY ONE'S PROPERTY.

The voters of St. Louis adopted by referendum some weeks ago the so-called segregation ordinances, providing in effect that no white or negro may occupy property in a block where 100, or 75 per cent., of the residents are of the other race. Judge DYER has granted a temporary injunction against the enforcement of these ordinances, and would have made it permanent had not the validity of similar municipal laws in Louisville been now before the Supreme Court of the United States. The essence of Judge DYER'S opinion is to be found in these words:

The question of police power raised by the attorney for the city is sharply drawn, but I believe that these ordinances exceed the police powers. A man has a right to occupy property that he owns under the laws of the United States and the Constitution.

A man has a legal and constitutional right to occupy his own property! To exclude him from it on the ground of his color is a singular use or abuse of the so much overworked "police power." From the lay point of view, Judge DYER'S position seems inexpugnable; but "seems" cannot be amended into "is" until the ultimate tribunal has spoken.

UBLICAN HEBREW CLUB POSES SEGREGATION LAW

Resolutions opposing the proposed negro segregation law were passed by the Republican Hebrew Club of the Nineteenth Ward at a meeting Sunday afternoon in the club's headquarters at 2743 Thomas street.

The adoption of the resolutions followed speeches by several negro speakers, who declared that the proposed law was un-American and that, if the negroes are segregated, in time efforts will be made to segregate other races.

Prosecuting Attorney Howard Sidener also spoke. He congratulated the Jews on the formation of the club, which aids foreigners in becoming American citizens.

M. Cumins is president of the club and Eugene Rainey is secretary.

TIMES

City, M

irty days. PROHIB

Segregation a New Form of Slavery.

To The Star: In regard to the article on segregation that appeared in Sunday's paper, I wish to say that the author did not observe that it affects no one but the negro.

The laws of this country treat us in such a way that our color is made a bar to our progress. In many instances it takes us many years to get a hard earned home, only to be ousted by the law. It is always the negro who is compelled to make the sacrifice.

Segregation arises from race hatred and begins where slavery left off. It is a contradiction of the Fourteenth Amendment, which might as well have a line drawn through it for all the protection that it gives us. We are native born Americans, and we would not hesitate to do our duty in case of war. Yet you throw us at the feet of any foreigner who chances to come over here, and you teach them to hate and scorn us. O, for another Lincoln, who would free us from the practices that cast mud on our very souls! LAFAYETTE FUE.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

A Colored Church "Invasion."

To the Editor of The Globe—The Rev. R. M. Bolden, founder of the First Emmanuel Church for colored people, at 105 West 130th street, at his service Sunday told of the attempt made by the white residents of that street to prevent the invasion of the colored congregation. Mr. Bolden, however, moved into the neighborhood and organized his church. His congregation represented the most intelligent and thrifty of the colored element, and he himself was a man of vision and splendid education. His church was organized after the institutional plan, with classes for children and adults, and the church is doing much for the uplift of the community. The congregation move in and out of the neighborhood with dignity and respect, which is bringing them respect from their neighbors. The white neighbors have got over their scare and look upon Emmanuel Church as a part of the uplifting element of the community.

The residents that put up the most strenuous objection at the start have now become ardent well-wishers. Mr. Bolden is a respected member of the community and is a wise and safe leader for his race. Here is a fine example of how prejudice can be broken down by the intelligent and forceful members of the two races meeting on the same level for mutual help.

The writer attended the services last Sunday and the tone and dignity of the service would have done credit to any congregation of any race.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN.

New York, May 31.

STAR

BALTIMORE, MD

OCT 3 - 1916

CLAIM VIOLATION OF THE SEGREGATION LAW

Alleged to have violated the segregation law by allowing negroes to move into a white block, having rented the house to them, Harry L. Caplan, 42 years old, 918 East Lombard street, will be given a hearing before Magistrate Clift this afternoon in the Northeastern Police Station.

The house in question is known as 1120 Orleans street, and is a solid white block. Three negroes now occupying the house are Pearl E. Horsey, Lizzie Lesley and Jerry Lesley. They, too, will face the magistrate this afternoon to answer to the charge of moving into a white block, which is contrary to the segregation law.

TIMES

Hartford, Conn

Probably many readers have noted that the voters of St. Louis recently adopted several ordinances meant to make it impossible for either whites or negroes to gain occupancy in blocks already occupied chiefly or wholly by tenants of the other color. On its face the vote appears to violate the fundamental law of the United States. An application to prevent the enforcement of the ordinance was met by the issue of a temporary injunction only, the explanation being that similar laws in Louisville were now being considered by the supreme court of the United States. The judge who took this action expressed the opinion that the ordinances exceed the police powers which were cited in support of them, and said that his injunction was made temporary for this reason alone. Under the common understanding of the United States law the injunction would have to be absolute.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

JUN 8 1916

SEGREGATION LAW INVOKED

White Residents Of Laurens Street Stirred By Negro Tenant.

Accused of violating the race segregation law by renting a house at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Laurens street to a colored family, John Stewart Morton, a real estate dealer, will have a hearing before Justice Brendel at the Northwestern Police Station today. Cecelia Wills, colored, the tenant of the house, will also be arraigned.

The white residents of the 1300 block of Laurens street complained when the negro family moved into the house.

There is no front entrance to the house, the side entrance on Calhoun street bearing the number, and the house being rented, it is said, as 1301 Calhoun street. The address of a former white tenant, however, had been 1336 Laurens street.

The 1300 block of Calhoun street is mostly occupied by negro families, and it is alleged by the Laurens street complainants that an attempt has been made to place the corner house in the colored block.

A POPULAR VOTE ON A BLACK GHETTO

Survey

THE FIRST popular election on Negro segregation in the United States will be held in St. Louis, February 29, as the result of the first initiative petition filed under the new city charter adopted in 1914. The citizens will vote at a special election on two ordinances which would designate all blocks in the city either as "white," "colored" or "mixed" blocks, and would prevent colored people from moving into white blocks, or white into colored. The form follows closely the ordinances enacted in Louisville, Baltimore and other cities. The election will bring to a focus a movement of six years' growth among real estate dealers and white residents of districts bordering on Negro neighborhoods.

2-26-16

Against the proponents of Negro segregation have lined up a strong citizens' committee composed of leading white men, the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, all the newspapers, both English and German, and the local Republican organization which controls municipal politics.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

WOODWARD SIGNS NEW SEGREGATION LAW FOR ATLANTA

Mayor Woodward signed the segregation ordinance Tuesday.

Now Atlanta city officials are watching with interest the progress of the fight being conducted before the United States supreme court over the legality of a law for the city of Louisville which was drawn from the one just passed by the city officials here with the exception of a few changes.

Copies of the new law have been furnished the police, and the city attorney is of the opinion that the courts will uphold the new law just as they have done in the cases of the so-called "Jim Crow" laws for other purposes.

The Louisville law has been declared legal by the supreme court of the state of Kentucky and the opponents to the law carried the measure to the United States court.

NEWS

MACON, GA

Race Segregation

The Columbus Ledger says:

Georgians and southerners generally are interested in a case involving the constitutionality of a race segregation ordinance passed by the city council of Louisville, Ky., which was argued before the United States supreme court yesterday. The court's decision will probably determine the constitutionality of similar ordinances passed by the authorities of Atlanta, Baltimore and a number of other cities in the south.

Whatever may be the decision, the people of the south can be depended upon to find a way to handle the negro question. As a matter of fact, there is no race problem to amount to anything in this section of the country. The average negro is well aware of the fact that the white man is his best friend, and they can be counted upon to influence or control the others. And the better class of this race will prefer to reside in sections to themselves regardless of legislation on the subject.

Most of the ordinances on segregation are practically the same in their provisions as the Atlanta ordinance. They prohibit negroes from residing in blocks occupied by a majority of white people, and prohibit white people from residing in blocks occupied by a majority of negroes.

In a majority of the cities the color line is quite plain, it having been established by the blacks and whites voluntarily, which is best for all concerned.

The "Jim Crow" law has never been passed in Georgia, as no trouble has been experienced by negroes and whites riding together on the street cars. The negroes are required to take the rear seats of the street cars and seldom, if ever, presume to sit near the front of the car.

The average negro knows his place and when treated right, as he usually is in Georgia and other southern cities, he is no trouble whatever to the whites. On the contrary, he is considered a most desirable citizen.

St Louis Post Dispatch

JAN 13 1916

REGISTRATION IS LIGHT FOR NEGRO SEGREGATION ELECTION

Fewer Than 1000 Names Placed on Poll Books to Noon—Attributed to Cold.

Fewer than 1000 voters had placed their names on the poll books up to noon today in the special registration for the segregation election to be held Feb. 29. Chairman Drabelle of the Election Board said the cold weather probably was responsible for the light registration. It had been estimated that at least 30,000 voters would registed, as it is their last opportunity to do so before the August primaries at which State officers will be nominated.

The polls were opened at 8 a. m., and will close at 10 p. m. It was believed that warmer weather in the afternoon would increase the registration. The books are open for all those who have moved or who have become qualified voters since last April.

RACE SEGREGATION IS BEING STUDIED BY COMMISSION

Tyson Asks for Copy of Ordinance Held Constitutional in Kentucky

Adjudged 1-30-16

Commissioner J. C. Tyson has directed a letter to the mayor of Frankfort Kentucky, asking for a copy of the negro segregation ordinance which only recently has been declared constitutional by the Kentucky supreme courts.

This ordinance prohibits negroes residing in street where the number of white residents predominate, if a protest is made to that effect.

From CONSTITUTION

Address: Atlanta, Ga.

Date

SEGREGATION LAW TO BE GIVEN TEST IN SUPERIOR COURT

An attack was made in the superior court on the constitutionality of the city segregation law Friday, when Frank Hardin, a negro living at Myrtle and Linden streets, was arraigned by white residents who sought to move him from the vicinity. Attorneys representing the negro contend the law is unconstitutional, while City Attorney James L. Mayson, assisted by Samuel Hewlett, are preparing a fight to be waged next Thursday when the case is heard to prove the ordinance constitutional.

Segregation – 1916

St. Louis Mo.

NEGROES WHO OWN HOMES OPPOSE THE NEW CIVIC CENTER

Objectors Declare Segregation Law Prevents Them Getting New Location.

Negro property owners in the block bounded by Kennerly, Cottage, Goode and Pendleton avenues, appeared as opponents to the proposition to condemn this block for establishment of a negro civic center, at a public hearing before the Board of Public Service today.

The negroes stated that they acquired property in the block at a great sacrifice, had brought it from a mud hole to its present condition as a good home location for them, and they did not wish to part with their homes. They contended that the segregation ordinances just passed would prevent them acquiring property in locations as good any place else in the city.

Other negro property owners in the district urged the acquisition of the block by the city for a playground and civic center, because of its location opposite Sumner High School.

Emil Tolkacz, Director of Public Welfare, sitting in the absence of President Kinsey, who is in Texas, took the matter under advisement.

ENQUIRER

: Cincinnati.

AUG 4 1916

WHITES AND NEGROES

Of Dallas Suburb Have Difficulties Over Segregation Ordinance.

Dallas, Texas, August 3.—Difficulties between whites and negroes in a section of the city known as Deer Park, where attempts have been made to enforce a segregation ordinance, broke out again to-day after a charge of gunpowder was exploded last night under the home of William Connor, negro.

Connor bought a home in Deer Park several weeks ago and occupied it, notwithstanding the protests of neighbors. Connor was given a limited time in which to move, according to the police, and was promised the return of the purchase money of the house.

It was because Connor failed to move that the attempt was made last night to blow up his home, the police say.

JOURNAL

Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 6 - 1916

NOT TO SEGREGATE NEGROES

Finnell's Name Used on Ordinance Without His Knowledge.

Upon the request of Alderman Finnell, whose name was on the ordinance introduced in the lower house of the council denying negroes the right to establish a residence in the district bounded by Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth street and Indiana avenue to Raytown road, the public improvements committee yesterday killed the ordinance.

"The first knowledge I had that such an ordinance was to be presented was when it was read in the council last Monday night," explained Alderman Finnel. "I understand that it was drawn up in the offices of the city counselor, and some one took the liberty in using my name as the father of it."

ss

The fundamental weakness of all segregation laws adopted for the purpose of compelling Negroes to live in districts apart from white people was pointed out by Judge Dyer of St. Louis the other day when he issued a temporary injunction against the enforcement of a segregation ordinance in that city. "A man," said Judge Dyer, "has a right to occupy property that he owns under the laws of the United States and the constitution." Thus, if a Negro buys a residence in a white residential section, he cannot constitutionally be prevented from occupying his residence on account of the color of his skin. The United States laws and the Constitution make no distinction between a white citizen and a colored one. The rights of both are equal. Such being the case there can be no legislation in favor of the one and discriminatory against the other in which a constitutional right is involved.

Courier JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE Ky.

SEGREGATION CASE WILL NOT BE SETTLED FOR YEAR

No date will be set by the Supreme Court for reargument of the segregation ordinance until after the court reconvenes October 9, City Attorney Pendleton Beckley was advised yesterday in a letter from the clerk of the court. How long after October 9 the date will be set rests entirely with the members of the court. This is taken to mean that a decision in the case need not be expected before the expiration of a year.

LAWYER ENGAG[illegible] FIGHT SUIT OVER SEGREGATION.

Benjamin H. Charles has been engaged as associate counsel by the Board of Election Commissioners to assist in fighting the injunction suit filed in the Circuit Court for the purpose of preventing the negro segragation election February 29.

The Board of Election Commissioners, Comptroller James Y. Player and City Treasurer Henry C. Menne, the defendants in the suit, and Charles H. Daues, city counselor, met yesterday afternoon to discuss plans for fighting the suit. It was decided that Daues and Charles would represent the defendants.

The defendants were served with writs notifying them to appear before Circuit Judge Shields next Tuesday morning to show cause why a restraining order should not be granted. The suit, which was filed on behalf of Charles Pitman, a negro real estate dealer, alleges that the initiative clause of the new charter, under which the segregation election is to be held, is void because it conflicts with the state constitution.

Boston Post

MAR 2 - 1916

NOT SETTLED BY ANY MEANS

It is possible that the people of St. Louis may believe that they have settled the question of Negro segregation by approving on referendum ordinances providing that no colored person shall live in a city block where 75 per cent of the residents are white. But it will be made certain that they have not.

If it is constitutional in Missouri to pass ordinances telling its citizens that their color designates where they shall and shall not live, the matter should go to the Supreme Court of the United States for final determination, as it doubtless will.

South Plans Educational Warfare Against Lynching

New Association of Southern Church Colleges to Start Immediate Campaign Against "Spirit That Prompts" Mob Rule.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 7—An aggressive educational campaign against lynch law in the South is to be undertaken immediately by the new Association of Southern Church Colleges.

This organization, composed of representatives of 18 southern institutions of learning, was formed here last night with the election of officers, headed by Dr. C. M. Bishop of the Texas Presbyterian College. It will have the moral support of 40 southern educational institutions.

The avowed object of the association, according to its organizers, will be to conduct "an active campaign against the spirit which prompts lynchings."

A publicity bureau is to be established, speakers are to be sent out and the alumni of the various institutions are to be asked to do personal work.

Statistics were presented at the meeting which, it is said, showed that during the past 30 years there have been 4000 lynchings, about 90 per cent. of which occurred in the South.

a Cutting Bureau in the World

NEWS

Dallas, Texas

NOT QUITE FAIR TO NEGRO.

Such Is Opinion Expressed Relative to Treatment of Race by White People.

To The News.

I have long thought that we white people have not treated the colored man quite fairly. He has aspirations as certainly as those of other races have. His people have made wonderful progress in many ways in the last fifty years and they are capable of making much more. This is attested by their history and is well known by all of us who have been reared in the South.

We white people have not been so careful to provide comfortable houses as we might have done. They would have done us better service in all spheres where they work if we had given them better houses to live in and looked after the sidewalks. In truth, they have had to take almost anything they could get. There was no choice to make. And generally their house was down in some hollow, on some hillside or, anyway, out in the mud.

With all this for environment we have expected the colored man to be obedient, humble, faithful, loyal and submissive. He could gladly be these if we had made his circumstances better.

I think the segregation plan is excellent. In such plan the colored man will have a chance to own his home. He can have sidewalks and good streets, his part of the city being entitled to all the conveniences that any other part of the city of like amount of population would have.

HENRY BONNYMEAD.

Dallas, Texas, April 15.

HERALD

New York City

NOV

Negroes May Get Sutton Block.

The Sutton estate houses at Nos. 2,321 to 2,333 7th avenue, from 136th to 137th street, once again are reported to have been sold by Robert L. Redfield, attorney for the Sutton family, the owner of record. A sale reported last May is understood never to have been consummated. It is reported that the new buyer will renovate the houses for occupation by negroes.

$80,000 Home for Herman Kinnion[illegible]

PIONEER PRESS

St. Paul, Minn.

[illegible] 5 1916

Negro Segregation Law Attacked.

St. Louis, March 13.—A temporary injunction against the enforcement o the negro segregation ordinances adopted at a referendum election here February 29, was sought in the Fed eral district court here today by one white and four negro property owners They charge that the segregation ordi nances violate both the state and Fed eral constitutions.

TIMES HERALD

Dallas, Tex.

SEP 8 - 1916

First Fine Under Segregation Law

Judge Murphy made his first ruling

validating the segregation ordinance Friday morning when Philip Rappa, an Italian, was fined $10 in corporation court.

Charge against Rappa was preferred by a negro who alleged that he had moved into a block on Ellis street which was entirely inhabited by negroes and which under the terms of the segregation ordinance should be known as a "colored block."

Testimony developed that there were thirty negro families living in the block who objected to Caucasian occupation.

Rappa said he had only been in Dallas a few weeks and that the man who rented his property said nothing about the segregation law.

He paid his fine and said that he would move.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

SEGREGATION DISCUSSED BY UNIONDALE'S NEW OFFICIALS

The question of adopting a segregation ordinance was discussed last night at the installation of the newly elected officers of the City of Uniondale, St. Louis County.

The new officers are: Otis A. Rugh, mayor; William Culver, collector; Frank D. Blackford, marshal; J. O. Brooks and William E. Reasor, aldermen of the First Ward; Louis J. Ohlman and Charles R. Mueller, Second Ward; John F. Carter and Adolph Finke, Third Ward, and C. J. Ozemont and Harold Lane, Fourth Ward. Ozemont was elected as acting president of the board in the event of the absence of Mayor Rugh.

EVE. TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

CALLS SEGREGATION WRONG

Professor William Pickens of Baltimore Says Negroes Do Not Get Square Deal

Segregation has not inspired the negro with the hope of a square deal, in the opinion of Professor William Pickens, dean of Morgan College of Baltimore, who spoke before the New Public Opinion Club in Faneuil Hall Sunday.

Those who oppose the negro's antagonism to segregation, separate schools and the prohibition of intermarriage, were described as persons who wrongfully charge the colored man with motives of trying to be white, ignoring the difference in opportunities which result from such separation.

Professor Pickens said that, in effect, legal separation, which was but a continuation of the slave quarters, meant that the negroes were forced to live in neglected sections of the city, where improvements were not made in proportion to the taxes paid in the section, and that, without exception, the separate schools for negroes meant inferior schools, so inferior in the South that they are a disgrace to civilization.

The speaker praised Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis as maintaining the best separate schools in the country, but the percentage of attendance was below that of the mixed schools in Boston, New York and Cleveland, because the negro, like white people, was always attracted to the schools which furnished superior facilities.

spaper Cutting Bureau in the World

Kansas City, Mo

NEGROES WILL RESIST RESTRICTION MEASURE

Negroes throughout the city intend to contest an ordinance introduced last night in the lower house of the council forbidding them from living in the district bounded on the north by Thirtieth street; on the east by Raytown road, on the west by Indiana and the south by Thirty-fifth street.

The ordinance was introduced by Alderman Allan T. Finnell at the instance of property owners in that district. It was referred to the public improvements committee.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

Negroes Fight Segregation.

Tulsa, Okla., August 5.—Aroused over a segregation ordinance passed by the city commissioners the negro citizens of Tulsa will hold a mass meeting Sunday to formally protest against the law. The segregation ordinance prohibits negroes from owning property or residing in a block wherein 75 per cent of the residents are white.

wspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

OKLAHOMAN

AUG 6 1916

SEGREGATION POSED.

Tulsa Ordinance Res in Call for Massmeet

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Aroused over a segregation ordinance passed by the city council, the negro citizens of Tulsa will hold a massmeeting tomorrow afternoon to formally protest against the law. The segregation ordinance prohibits negroes from owning property or residing in a block in which 75 percent of the residents are whites.

PATRIOT

Harrisburg, Pa.

AUG 2 2 1916

PLAN TO SEGREGATE COLORED EMPLOYES

In an effort to overcome the lately developed congested conditions for housing confronting many employes of the blast furnaces of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, plans have been completed for the establishment of a separate colony for colored employes.

The houses will be occupied only by single colored employes and will be built in rows of about a dozen each. Each house will be so constructed as to accommodate four or five men comfortably.

It is the intention of the company to have the men club together and occupy these bachelor quarters. Every effort will be made by the company to keep the quarters clean and sanitary.

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

NEGRO PLAYGROUND HEARING

Public Service Board Hears Protests of Property Owners.

The Public Service Board gave a hearing today on the ordinance pending in the Board of Aldermen providing for the condemnation of the city block bounded by Cottage, Kennerly, Goode and Pendleton avenues, lying north of the Sumner High School, for a playground for negroes.

Several negroes, owners of property in the block, objected on the ground that since the passage of the segregation ordinance they would not be able to purchase homes elsewhere. The board took the matter under advisement. The estimated cost of the block is $70,000. The proposition is to raise the money by creating a benefit district.

Brooklyn Standard Union.

9 JAN 1916

A Problem of Colored Brooklynites.

The recently begun movement by some colored men of Brooklyn with means to found a colony for themselves in some congenial locality should meet with success. Under present conditions these folks have great trouble renting apartments or houses with modern conveniences, and the consequences are that unless the individual has sufficient money to buy he experiences difficulty obtaining a home of the kind he wants and in a locality that appeals to him.

The plan under consideration, which has been formulated by the local branch of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, contemplates the establishment of a colony in some new section, an undeveloped part of the borough. Apparently there is no insurmountable difficulty in the way of realizing the hope, but the project has not yet advanced far enough to insure success.

EVENING SUN

Baltimore, Md.

JUN 10 1916

Segregation Violation Charged.

John Stewart Morton, charged with violating the segregation ordinance by renting a house at Laurens and Calhoun streets to Celia Wells, colored, asked a jury trial this morning when he was arraigned before Magistrate Brendel, in the Northwestern Police Station. The same plea was entered by the colored woman, who was also charged with violating the ordinance.

TRIBUNE

Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA CITY SEGREGATES ALL ITS WHITES AND BLACKS

Ordinance Provides if 75 Per Cent of One Race Occupies Block Other Color May Not Buy Land There.

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 28.—An ordinance providing for segregation of the white and Negro races in Oklahoma City was passed unanimously today by the city commissioners and became effective immediately.

It provides that if 75 per cent of the occupants of a block are of one color, no member of the other race will be permitted to buy or own property in that block.

The ordinance will affect only the realty transfers which may be made in the future. It does not forbid whites or Negroes from living in blocks where practically the total population is comprised of the other race, but merely prevents any member of the minority race from obtaining a permanent foothold in that block.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT

St. Louis, Mo.

MAR 15 1916

CITY OFFICIALS SUMMONED ON SEGREGATION ISSUE

Judge Dyer of the United States District Court issued an order yesterday directing that Mayor Kiel and other city officials appear before him March 28 and show cause why they should not be restrained from taking action to enforce the negro segregation ordinance, which was enacted by popular vote February 29, and which has been legally effective since last Friday.

The order followed the filing of two petitions Monday asking a temporary injunction against the city officials. The petitioners said the new law was in violation of the United States constitution.

EVENING SUN

Baltimore, Md.

JUN 7 1916

Alleged Violation Of Segregation Law

A warrant has been sworn out for John Stewart Morton, for alleged violation of the West segregation ordinance by renting the house at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Laurens streets to colored tenants. According to the warrant, the house faces on Laurens street. Mr. Morton, who has been agent for the property for 25 or 30 years, says that it faces on Calhoun street, the 1300 block of which is "colored."

POST

Boston, Mass.

TO TEST IT

The segregation ordinances adopted by some of the cities of the South for the purpose of keeping colored citizens out of localities where whites live are meeting with snags. In St. Louis only the other day Judge Dyer of the State Court granted a temporary injunction against the enforcing of the segregation ordinance, and would have made it permanent had not a similar case been now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"I believe," said Judge Dyer, "that these ordinances exceed the police powers. A man has a right to occupy property that he owns under the laws of the **United** States and the Constitution."

There is the whole point in small space. How can a man constitutionally be kept from occupying his own property on account of the color of his skin? The Supreme Court will soon answer that question and will, we believe, answer it right.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

AUG 2 2 1916

SEGREGATION UPHELD BY JUDGE PENDLETON

The city segregation ordinance was held valid in a decision of Judge Pendleton, of the superior court, yesterday, in the case of Frank Hardin, of 18 Myrtle street. His decision sustains the judgment given by Recorder George E. Johnson several weeks ago. The final disposition of the case will be made in the state supreme court.

Segregation – 1916

CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR

s: Boston, Mass.

2 0 1916

JUDGE DYER of the United States district court, St. Louis, finding a serious flaw in the race segregation ordinance recently adopted by that city, in that it discriminates against the Negro, has enjoined the operation of the law. "The Negro is entitled," he says, "to the same consideration and the same rights as is a white man. The Negro doesn't want social equality. He wants the same rights before the law as the white man, and he should have them." This does not affect the basis of the measure. It simply reminds its proponents and supporters that they must be more careful about balances.

EARLY DECISION ON NEGRO SEGREGATION VOTE PROMISED

Judge Shields announced Tuesday that an early decision would be made in the suit of Charles A. Pitman, a negro, to enjoin the holding of an election on the proposed segregation of negroes, Feb. 29. After listening to arguments, the Judge took the case under advisement and attorneys were instructed to file briefs as soon as possible.

City Counselor Daues told Judge Shields he would agree to a temporary injunction so that the registration, scheduled for Thursday, could be postponed. He said his reason for doing this was to avoid a needless expense should the court decide the election would be illegal.

The city was represented by City Counselor Daues, Ben H. Charles, attorney for the Board of Election Commissioners, and E. P. Griffin, Assistant City Counselor. Arguments on behalf of the petitioner were made by Homer G. Phillips and George L. Vaughn, negro lawyers.

Transcript

Peoria, Ill.

MAR 29

SEGREGATION LAW PASSED BY COUNCIL

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 28.—An ordinance providing for segregation of the white and negro races in Oklahoma City was passed unanimously today by the city commissioners and became effective immediately. It provides that if 75 per cent of the occupants of a block are of one color, no member of the other race will be permitted to buy or own property in that block.

The ordinance will effect only the realty transfers which may be made in the future. It does not forbid whites or negroes from living in blocks where practically the total population is comprised of the other race, but merely prevents any member of the minority race from obtaining a permanent foothold in that block.

aper Cutting Bureau in the World

STAR TELEGRAM

AUG 4 1916

SEGRE..ATION PLAN ADOPTED IN DALLAS

DALLAS, Aug. 4.—The city commission today finally settled, it is asserted, the segregation difficulties in Dallas by passing an ordinance designating "white" and "negro" blocks in all parts of the city. A block in which one or more negroes own property is declared to be a "negro" block, while those at the present time with no negroes are declared to be "white" blocks. Negroes are not permitted, under the new ordinance, to purchase property in white blocks.

William Connor, the negro whose home was damaged by explosives yesterday, because, it is alleged, of his failure to heed a warning to move, left that house today.

JOURNAL

Detroit Mich.

AUG 20 1916

RACE SEGREGATION.

St. Louis has recently voted for race segregation by an "inhuman majority" of 34,000 out of a total vote of 70,000. It has played into the hands of real estate speculators, who are proceeding to exploit the segregated Negroes to the limit, just as real estate speculators exploit the denizens of the under world wherever there is a segregation of "pleasure palaces" and saloons.

PUBLIC

CHICAGO, ILL.

OCT 2 0 1916

Negroes Protest Against Rack Rents.

Fifteen hundred Negro renters of New York City held an indignation meeting on October 5 to protest against excessive rentals charged them for homes that are reasonably comfortable. The meeting was presided over by Enoch W. Newton of the Negro Civic Improvement League. The district concerning which there is most complaint is on 143rd Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Because higher rents can be exacted from Negroes it was claimed that real estate agents have dispossessed white tenants. Figures presented at the meeting indicate that colored tenants are compelled to pay about ten per cent more than whites for the same property.

Austin Texas
States
Dec 16 1915

Dallas Negroes Threaten Whites

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 16.—A proposal to segregate negroes in Deere Park, a Dallas suburb, brought out threats today to burn the homes of whites in that community. Henry Sterner received a threat to this effect, ending with the words, "Last warning. Leave us niggers alone." Matt L. Cobb, District Clerk of Dallas, said he had received a similar threat.

Progressive Farmer
Jan. 1 to June 30
1915

page 6

RACE SEGREGATION

Dr. Chas. H. Brough On: 11
Do Southern White Farmers "Prefer the Negro"? 97.
Good Negro May Buy Land, Bad Negroes Inherit It: 31.
Land Segregation Adopted in British South Africa: 19.
Land Segregation Between the Races: 11, 53, 75, 153, 567; Vote on Bill: 285.
Misrepresentation Will Not Work: 333.
Negro and Southern Farm Life: 26, 125, 153, 231, 547.

STAR

FEB 23 1916

Louisville Segregation.

Editor The St. Louis Star: My attention has been called to the article on segregation published in the St. Louis Republic of Tuesday, February 15. In an article under a Louisville heading, the statement is made that a threat to carry a test case before the Supreme Court of the United States has not been carried out. Permit me to advise that the Louisville ordinance was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it is pending at this time.

The statement was also made that the Louisville colored people seem to be satisfied with the ordinance. Far from being satisfied, they utterly resent the injustice of its operation. The effect of this ordinance is largely to confine colored people to the districts where they already live. The real estate dealers, knowing that this ordinance prevents the colored people from having a choice of location, promptly raise all rents in the segregated districts. In addition to this, it is well known that the city itself does not improve or keep up to the standard the conditions in the districts occupied exclusively by colored people.

There is also a statement made that only two complaints have been made by colored people. I myself know of more than one dozen complaints made by colored people, to which no attention has been paid. Here in Louisville, this law has aroused a deep feeling of antagonism in the colored people against the white people, and has done much to fan the flame of race hatred, where formerly the best of feeling existed between the two races.

We believe that the law is clearly unconstitutional, and it is hoped that the Supreme Court of the United States will so regard it. As so much publicity has been given to untrue statements regarding the operation of this ordinance here in Louisville, I trust you will give this communication space in your paper.

W. S. LOVETT.

Louisville, Ky.

CONSTITUTION

Atlanta, Ga.

AUG 12 1916

Court Issues Order Restraining Police In Segregation Suit

A second test of the new segregation law of the city of Atlanta was begun Friday when Beuna, Addie and Leila Wilkes, three negro residents of 533 West Hunter street, secured a temporary restraining order from Judge Pendleton in superior court, following their petition to enjoin the city authorities from causing their removal from a white residence section of the city.

Police recently attempted to have the residents removed from that address and made cases, the trial to be held before Recorder Johnson. The temporary order restrains the recorder's court, the city police and other au-

horities from interfering with the residents until the petition for a permanent injunction is heard in superior court. The petition alleges a violation of constitutional rights.

How the Land

Back of the appeal to race prejudice which imposed a Negro segregation ordinance on the city of St. Louis stood a real estate ring with no prejudices whatever, except one in favor of predatory opportunities, says the Public, the Chicago Single Tax weekly. The adoption of segregation furnished the opportunities. It makes it possible to compel Negroes to pay bigger tribute to landed interests than before. This is openly admitted in a circular issued by a local concern, the Olive Street Realty Company, in advertising a suburban location set aside for Negroes. The circular states in part:

> The St. Louis segregation law is creating a demand for good suburban property where Negroes can live. The stockholders of the Kinloch Land Company want to get their money out of this property to use in other business and they have authorized us to sell the remaining lots (to white people only) at one-half price. Provided you buy at least four lots on payments of ten dollars cash and ten dollars a month for the four lots, you can buy lots on credit for $125 each and resell them to Negroes, before you pay for them, at $250 each, double what they cost you. Suppose it takes you six months to sell them. You are paying ten dollars a month and in six months you have invested only $60. You make a profit of $500 on a cash investment of $60. . . . The Kinloch Land Company guarantees that they will not sell any lots to Negroes for less than the present list price, which is double the price you pay. . . . A good class of thrifty, hard-working, home-owning colored people—such as those who are buying in this community—will buy land of this kind readily and will pay for it. This is proven by the fact that we are collecting right now about fifteen thousand dollars a year from Negroes who are buying lots in this community on time payments.

An ordinance for segregating the white and negro races was passed on March 28 by the city commissioners of Oklahoma City. If 75 per cent. of the occupants of a block are of one color, no member of the other race may own property in that block.

The segregation ordinances, which were passed by a popular vote of the people of this city on Feb. 29, last, were virtually killed by a decision handed down by Judge D. P. Dyer in the United St[illegible]urt here last Monday. [illegible]ively predicted in the last we[illegible] of the Argus a sweeping victory [illegible] gained by the plaintiffs.

A large number of Colored people, both men and women were present, and when the decision was rendered a sigh of relief was manifested.

The attorneys for the plaintiff made a strong appeal against the ordinance, led by Col. W. H. Blodgett, while Associate City Counselor Paul Griffin appeared for the city.

Judge Dyer's Decision

In the most eloquent language Judge Dyer handed down the following decision:

The Court: "I have listened with much interest to all that has been said here. The debate has taken a very wide range. Practically there is but one legal question before the Court for decision, and that question is the validity of the two ordinances in question. That being true, it is also true, as counsel has said, that the Court's feelings personally should have nothing to do with determining this one question. Judges are very much like other people. They all try to do right and they try to administer justice.

"Nine years ago on this bench I took an oath. One of its provisions was 'that you solemnly swear that you will administer justice to [illegible]

ple there are communities w[illegible] are right, under the constitution and the no credit to the localities in w[illegible] they laws of the United States, to occupy exist, but I know some of the most it as long as he obeys the law, and as reputable men that are to be found long as the property is not made a anywhere are found in this city among nuisance. Everybody knows, we all the colored people. I speak of that be- know and regret it, that not only cause of the argument made here about among Negroes, but among white peo- the police power being sufficient to deprive a man of his property, deprive a man of his earnings and deprive him of the bread that he makes. I have heard that before, it did not affect me then and it does not affect me now.

"I shall grant here a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of these ordinances, and I only say temporary for the reason that it has been stated that there is a case involving a like question now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"As I said at the beginning, knowing this case was coming I wrote to the clerk of the Supreme Court for a copy of the record in the case pending there, and of the briefs filed by counsel in the case. I have examined that record, and I have examined it in the light of these ordinances and I find a very great difference between the ordinance before the Supreme Court and the ordinances here, but being desirous of not taking any action on issues on which the Supreme Court is to pass, and whose decision it is my duty and the duty of every other citizen of the United States to acquiesce in, I will make this injunction temporary; otherwise but for the pendency of that case I would make it permanent.

"The order will be that these injuctions as prayed for in these bills will be granted, a continuing order until the further order of this Court."

in any way the separateness of the two races. It can not affect the fact that property in a residence district occupied chiefly by white persons decreases in value when the sections in "invaded" by even the most inoffensive Negro family.

Congress will undertake no such delicate, difficult task as segregating the Negro residents of Washington or deliminating blocks in which they live. Neither a Republican Congress nor a Democratic Congress would risk it. Soothing a wildcat or stopping a circular saw with the bare hands would be a task for woman in comparison with it.

As to Commissioner Brownlow, whose unpleasant duty was to receive a belligerent white property owner who wanted the District Government to put it up to Congress to enact an emergency measure for the relief of the "white folks," it is to be hoped that he is a diplomatist who can rise, urbanely, to all occasions and bow out, urbanely, all comers. His distinguished relative, William Gannaway Brownlow, advocated removing the Negroes to separate territory, refusing them the right to vote and letting it go at that. Before the war he upheld slavery, and sweated at the task of opposing, simultaneously, the doctrine of secession. But suave diplomacy rather than the ramping blood of "Parson" Brownlow is the need of a District Commissioner who is asked to start a race war in Washington.

Negroes, but as God is my judge I have tried always all my life to be just to them, and God giving me help I will continue so to the end.

"I have heard all this talk about intermarriage and miscegenation and all of that fifty years ago. Arguments were then made for the purpose of scaring men out of their wits by an appeal to their prejudices. These arguments, if they may be called such, were made when the question of emancipation was up; it was the contention then that ultimately it would lead to intermarriage between the races. I believed it would not do anything of the kind then, and believe so now. Negroes do not ask for equality; whites do not ask for it; the Negroes only ask to have the same privileges as others have, the same rights under the law as others have. The plaintiffs are Negroes born in the United States; they are taxpayers of the city of St. Louis by virtue of which they are entitled under the constitution to the same legal rights as any white, native born, or any foreign born naturalized citizen of the United States. I would not be doing my duty if I hesitated to deal out equal justice to every one alike.

"These ordinances I have heretofore

the Germans over the British in the Czar's markets was due to German adaptability to existing conditions and to the English conservatism and lack of patience and tact. As business men the Russians are irritating and frequently inexplicable to Britons and Americans. Honest and courteous, they are procrastinators, they demand long credits, and knowing their own markets, are inclined to buy cheap lines of goods. Furthermore, they have found it easier to deal with Germans who speak Russian than with English and American salesmen ignorant of the buyer's native tongue.

That the United States will share with Great Britain much of the Russian trade formerly the possession of the Germans seems to be inevitable. But American merchants and manufacturers who desire closer relations with the Russian market must follow in the footsteps of the trade futurists of England and take time by the forelock.

considered. As a citizen I examined them with care, and as a citizen I cast my vote against them, and, in my judgment, not formed particularly today, but formed before I exercised my right to vote, I believe that these ordinances are void and illegal and that the police power claimed here cannot deprive a man of using the money made by the sweat of his brow in buying property wherever the property owner will sell it, and, when he does buy it, he has a

tried hard to [illegible] of that oath. [illegible] many mistakes have fallen far short of what probably would be counted a learned judge, but I have tried to do justice between man and man.

"Allusion has been made by counsel here to the fact that I have lived in this state a long time. For more than seventy years I have resided within sixty miles of where I sit today. My father came to this state from old Virginia where I was born, and settled in Lincoln county in 1841. He was the owner of Negroes. I was raised with

Segregation - 1916

arter a court-contest "the ordinances stand, as appears probable," St. Louis negroes, says *The Republic*, "will have a new opportunity to prove the worth of their racial inheritance, to demonstrate their capacity as home-builders and community-builders."

"Segregation means the setting of the race by itself in the residence-districts of a great city. The most conspicuous achievements of the colored race in America during the past quarter-century have been achievements in which the white race has had no direct part. Tuskegee, where the negro is educated by negroes, has been the most successful negro-school. The contributions of negroes to community-life which have most evoked commendation have been made in negro-communities, led and guided by negroes. The negro has blazed his own path in the arts, where the genius of Dubois and Coleridge-Taylor is universally recognized.

"The negro leaders tell us that segregation is injustice. Be this as it may, it is also opportunity, if recent negro-history has any value."

The new ordinance will end the rascality of unscrupulous real-estate operators, says the New York *Morning Telegraph*, who induce negroes to move into houses in white neighborhoods and blackmail the whites into buying the property at a fancy figure. Such tactics will now be impossible. "That is the whole situation in a nutshell."

complete

A representative ~~utterance~~ from the ~~Afro-American~~ press appears in the Richmond *Planet:*

Literary Digest

"All of these laws and regulations are in violation of constitutional vested property-rights, and ultimately jurists will be found with manhood and conscience enough so to rule. It is not popular now to champion any cause in which colored folk's rights and privileges are involved. We are living in a corrupt age, where manhood-rights are below par in all cases affecting citizens of color. 3-18-16

"This will not always be the case. The only proper course is to agitate and contend until the latent sense of fair play ever existent in the American people is aroused."

On the other hand, real-estate men quoted in the St. Louis dailies are distinctly pleased, and they assert that the new ordinances will eventually benefit the people of both races. If

incomplete

O Not Want War.

According to my best knowledge nd belief, I state that not only the working people of the world (by working people I mean both sexes, and both manual and brain workers), but that the nations of the world generally do not want any war; they have enough to suffer without it. True enough, they can be quite easily stimulated to participate in and to get overenthusiastic for the cause of war. The ruling powers of capitalism, the ruling classes, the Czars and Kaisers, the Kings and potentates and their camarillas, need only to use the appropriate catch words or to instill in the masses—by written and spoken fascinating diplomatic statements—the desired fanaticism, and the effect is produced, the dormant bestial war spirit is awakened. Patriotism, self-defense, defense against invasion, defense of civilization against its enemies—the barbarians; the necessity to spread and to dominate in the world, the desire of a place in the sun, the holiness of one's country and the enmity toward the neighboring country—world rule, vendetta and vengeance and similar high-sounding mottos are and have been at the disposal of the rulers to intoxicate their respective people.

In addition come the mightiest aids The military law, "preparedness" and military service. Any one who does not obey is punished more or less severely, even by death. It is not easy to disobey when the Damocles sword of military discipline and its heartless cruelty are hanging over one's head. Go to war; otherwise, penal servitude, or you will be shot, hanged, etc.

In many countries with standing armies, as in Germany, Russia, etc., the compulsory military service—the habit, the long drill and education in the science and art of killing and mur-

anti-segregation

SEGREGATION LAW WILL BE ASSAILED IN SUPERIOR COURT

Constitution

The constitutionality of the Atlanta segregation ordinance prohibiting negroes occupying residences in white blocks and whites living in negro blocks will soon be tested again in Fulton superior court. 4-14-16

The fight is to be conducted by the law firm of Munday & Cornwell in behalf of the Rev. James Bond, colored, pastor of Rush Memorial congregational church, described as one of the leading Afro-American churches of the city, and of Mrs. C. K. Hooker, white, a property owner, who have been summoned before Recorder Johnson for violation of the segregation ordinance.

The complainants Friday secured a temporary restraining order from Judge George L. Bell, enjoining Judge Johnson from trying the minister and property owner this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock as scheduled, and restraining Chief W. M. Mayo, of the police department, from further interfering with the property until the matter is decided before Judge Bell on April 21.

The fight grew out of the minister's purchase for his own occup[illegible]y of a dwelling house at 14 Lena str[illegible] which, he charges, is in a colored neighborhood. Citizens of the communit[illegible]mplained, and the police were notified, with the result that action was taken against both Mrs. Hooker, who sold the Lena street property, and against the negro pastor.

Charged with violating the segregation ordinance, which has been in effect since April 3, 1916, they were scheduled to face the recorder this afternoon. They answered the action with an appeal to Judge Bell.

Segregation – 1916

HARLEM COVENANT BROKEN AND SIGNER SUES BAD NEIGHBOR

COLORED FAMILY LEASES HOME IN FORBIDDEN WEST 136TH ST. AND EXCITED OWNERS START FIGHT

The New York News

Judge Finch of Supreme Court Reserves Decision in Contest Over Old Taylor Covenant—Color Property Line Impossible, Says Defendant

New York, Sept. 5.—Harlem, or that part of it on 136th street, west of Seventh avenue, has been repeatedly for the last two weeks the scene of foolish and vain fights which it has been making for ten years against colored neighbors. The old property dead line has been broken every time it has been set up. The old John G. Taylor covenant has now been broken by a colored family leasing a home in this district and whether or not this is legal is the question concerning which Judge Finch, of the Supreme Court, has reserved decision.

Agnes H. Tompkins, owner of the house at 213 W. 136th street, the plaintiff, is suing Anna Wiedersih, owner of the house at 214 W. 136th street, for $10,000 damages for alleged breach of a covenant signed in 1910, restricting all property owners from renting, leasing or selling any of their property to colored people.

Mrs. Tompkins also asked for an order restraining the defendant, while the action pending, from violating the agreement and compelling the defendant to remove all colored people occupying the defendant's property. It was said that many white tenants have made threats to move away unless the colored people now occupying Mrs. Widersih's property were removed.

On the other hand, the statement is made that the landlords who subscribed to the agreement in 1910 are anxious to see the defendant victor, for the property of many of these owners is unoccupied and only colored people are willing to rent, lease or buy their houses.

Story of Agreement.

The story of the restrictive covenant, around which the main action of the suit centers, is as follows:

On June 7, 1910, ninety-one landlords of property on 136th street entered into a covenant, to be binding on them and on their heirs or successors up to June 1, 1925, that no colored person or shade of colored except those employed as servants, be permitted to live on their properties.

Among the ninety-one signers were the Benenson Realty Co., of 401 E. 152d street, owner of the house at 214 W. 136th street, and Agnes K. Tompkins, owner of the house at 213 W. 136th street.

Last June, subject to the restrictive covenant made in 1910, Anna Wiedersih bought 214 W. 136th street. In that house, a private dwelling, as are practically all of the others on that block Mrs. Wiedersih had one tenant. Soon after she bought the house she lost that tenant. She then sought to rent or lease the house, but she could find no white tenant. She had many offers from colored persons, however.

Seeing that it was well-nigh impossible to rent the house except to a colored tenant. Mrs. Wiedersih did so. Two weeks ago she was served with the summons and complaint in the suit brought by Mrs. Tompkins. H. Irwin Keenan was attorney for the plaintiff and Joseph P. Hennessy, attorney for the defendant.

SEGREGATION NOT THE TRUE REMEDY

A Writer in Columbia (S. C.) State Comments on Poe's Land Proposition.

The New York Age

STRONG REPLY FROM WATSON

3/23/16

Why Whites Leave Farms—Important Part Played by Development of Railroad Interests—Labor Union Influence and Schools and Colleges Principles of the Southern Sociological College Commended.

Special to The New York Age.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In a lengthy letter, published in the *State* of this city, the Rev. P. P. Watson questions the operation of a bill proposed by Mr. Poe, editor of the *Progressive Farmer,* the purpose of which was to restrict ownership of farm lands by Negroes in order to keep the whites in rural communities. Among other things, he says:

The Rush for the Mills.

I contend that segregation is not the remedy to keep the white people in the rural community. Ten or twenty years after the war thousands of white men and women who were on their farms as owners and renters were persuaded to leave their farms for the cotton mills of the South. The doctrine was preached that the Negro was not fitted for continuous work at the mills. Hence the rush for the mills on the part of the whites and the lands were left vacant.

The Negro and the mule were thought best for the farms of the South. This sentiment was considerably crystallized to the disadvantage of the whites, a sentiment of their own making.

The South at once became a successful competitor in the manufacturing of cotton. Hence the New England men, in order to meet the competition, enlisted the co-operation of Southern capitalists and in many places removed their plants and invested their capital in the midst of the cotton fields of the South.

Another influence contributing largely to the whites leaving the farm: The rapid development of the railroad interests of the South has led to the establishment and development of thousands of new towns and cities to which thousands of farmers have moved their families for business, political and other purposes. The Negro was not in it. With the continued development of the cities and towns, the drain upon the country districts continued.

Negroes Had Monopoly of Trade.

For a goodly number of years after the war the Negroes had the monopoly of the various trades. It is not so to-day. The white men are supplanting the Negroes, and most of them are from the farming sections.

The labor unions are opening the doors to the white man and closing them in the face of the Negroes. Note the buildings that are being erected in Columbia, Raleigh and throughout the South and you are struck with the change of complexion, as to the carpenters, masons, painters and even laborers. The farmers' boys from the country are given the preference. The Negroes get only what their superior efficiency captures and to some extent what the whites do not want. The Negro washerwomen are being supplanted by steam laundries operated by the whites, and while many helps are employed in the same they are being quietly displaced by the whites who are willing to take their places.

White chauffeurs, hackmen, barbers, shoe shiners and even street cleaners are forcing the Negro out of service that was once regarded as menial.

The schools and colleges have played a very important part in robbing the country of its young men and women in the interest of city life. The training received has been antagonistic to rural life. The girls and boys were educated out of sympathy with the country life. Their wants were multiplied beyond productive power of the farms. After their graduation 80 or 90 per cent. made for the cities into harmony with the education they had received. Farm terms and phrases were eliminated from their vocabulary and they concluded that the farms were the places for the Negro and those of the white with less education.

Instead of the Negro taking an unfair advantage of the white man, the millions of dollars spent for the education of our white friends with no consideration for country life should in part be responsible for their turning away from the farms.

Segregation Without Legislation.

I have lived in three counties in South Carolina and I have traveled as far as Canada and I have never known of a white man that has been forced to sell his land on account of Negro neighbors. In most cases they bought property rather than sold.

aMFnoGeorgidwhoetaoinshrdlucvmfwy

Segregation is going on regardless of legislation. Columbia is an example. Negroes have owned property in the most prominent parts of the city, but economic conditions have [illegible] great changes and the whites are now in possession without any recourse to legislation for segregation. Shandon, Colonial Heights and College Place are demonstrations of Negro elimination. Wilson, Durham and [illegible] that I have visited in North [illegible] have segregation going on quietly but effectively without legislative enactments. If other towns in North Carolina are similarly circumstanced I am at a loss to know what Mr. Poe hopes to gain by his segregation propaganda.

After all, we have reasons to bless God and take courage. The legislature of North Carolina at its last session refused to adopt the proposed measure of Mr. [illegible] in regard to land segregation.

The University commission, embracing eleven Southern colleges, engaged in a work that God approves and promises much for peace and harmony among the races is one of the greatest dynamic forces, moral and intellectual, for the studying of the race questions and the solving of the problems on principles of righteousness.

Mr. Poe's resignation as a member of the Southern Sociological Congress comprehending some of the very best men of the South, white and Negro, the object of which is to study and to improve social, civic and economic conditions in the South, is one of the strongest proofs that Mr. Poe is not favorably inclined toward the Negro, and therefore any suggestions from him are likely to be questioned by many of us who have worked, prayed and preached in the interest of peace, love and mutual service between the races throughout the South and the nation.

What are some of the principles of the congress inaugurated by ex-Gov. Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, founded by Miss Anna Russell Cole of Nashville, supported by the hearty co-operation of all the Southern governors save one and presided over by ex-Gov. W. H. Mann of Virginia? Virginia, the mother of Presidents, where the spirits of Washington, Lee, Jackson and Armstrong are still moving in the hearts of Virginians. The slogan of the congress: The solid South for a better nation, platform, brotherhood. The objective: To enlist the entire South in a crusade for social health and righteousness. For the solving of the race question in a spirit of helpfulness to the Negro and of equal justice to both races.

KEEP BACK SEGREGATION.

The Freeman 3/19/16

The colored people would give considerable if they knew how to keep back segregation. Perhaps there is no certain specific for curing the ill, yet we must admit that the thing does not come without some sort of suggestion, and not always from the other side.

In the midst of the thing, segregation, and which cannot be defended by common sense or laws from the viewpoints of our creation and our citizenship, it will not be considered ill advised to inquire after the things that one may think contributes to it. In spite of our fine notion of what is

due the race as citizens, we are yet the subjects of cult malpractice, consequently it is not amiss to speak of the things that influence our bad situations.

We would like to enter a general denial, insisting that segregation and other discriminating situations were pure inventions, not being based on justice, nor the result of our race development. We are very much afraid that we are not entitled to a clean bill as concerns our race development. When discussing such questions the masses are generally forgotten. The mind runs out to the saved, which is in minority. We cite the few saved ones as examples of a fitness to be equal participants in all things.

Saved or unsaved, washed or unwashed, there are some great common rights that should not be denied. But at that we should not trifle with our privileges, treating them as license rather than privileges. It will be a frightful thing to admit that theatres, hotels, steamboats and similar places were closing against us, wholly because we are a coming people. And it may be just for that reason; a coming people, but without the necessary balance, very often. The charge is not wholesale, for many of us have qualifications that the best circles require. Too many, however, have not the necessary balance or poise, even when there is every other evidence of refinement. Often there is exhibited an undue spirit of frowardness which only needs to be seen to be known. A little education is set up against the wisdom of the ages. Peculiar conduct is put against the conventions of society. The individual is very often too exalted by the individual, proving an example of ruinous possibility in event the girdle of restraint was removed or the situations reversed.

The lookerson are shrewd; they are up in the studentship of human nature We are read, analyzed and deductions are made from the very first demonstration of sentiment. They are silent as to the result, but are certain, and they are one, in a way, as to how best to meet what promises to be the future. So with a remarkable unanimity we find certain places closed against us all over the country. This is not a theoretical closing where one stands for many, but where there is a solidarity so rigid that it seems as of avenging gods.

It would be unwise to contend that all of this comes because of our increasing preparedness for the ideal American citizens. Some prejudice does exist on that account, and it is much better that some comes that way, for since we have it it would not be very complimentary to know that it is wholly the outgrowth of ugly, mean race conditions. This would mean that we were not developing as a whole in the right direction.

We mean to say that we must turn the guns on ourselves once in a while. The white segregationists say that our proximity to the white people means the decline of the value of property. Is it true? Why is it true? What can be done to stop this declination? We may turn up our noses at these things, but they are the things that hurt.

Some of the objections is due to race, color and the previous condition of servitude, but we must not close our eyes to the fact that the social development is also doing its work. The preacher and others before the people have very much to say about the method of living in order to enjoy the hereafter. They are complimentary when seeking things bright cheery and commendable, but when things are otherwise, little is said. We have seen our people on street cars who acted as if they owned the system. All of us have seen this, and yet very little is said. Do we think that this is not set down against us? If so, we are mistaken. And at the proper time the scroll is drawn forth, all charged with our accounts.

The point is that we have something to do. We must become real earnest, honest, well meaning citizens. If we must become known for special qualities that differentiate us from other races. Let those qualities be high, singular and sterling. The Japanese are such a people. Every man of them seems a committee of one to boom his race. We should mobilize our diffuse dispositions and attributes, centering them on the ideals that make for the manner of people that are inquired after, whose traits singly are but reflections of the whole. Idealism should be the watchword so that if men should condemn us it would be out of pure cussedness of heart, and which in time would react on those, who without cause, seek to reduce our citizenship or restrict it.

SEGREGATION IS AGAIN RAMPANT

State, War and Navy Departments Scene of Latest Hell-Born Act.

New York Age 8/10/16

WILSON'S AIDE RESPONSIBLE

Col. Harts, U. S. Army, Military Aide to President Wilson, Is Superintendent of Building and Issued Order.

AFFECTS 400 COLORED MEN

Order Issued, Taking Effect August 9, Forces Every Colored Employee of State, War and Navy Departments to Walk Long Distances to Reach Toilet Rooms Now Set Aside for Their Use.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order has just been issued by the chief clerk of each of the State, War and Navy departments to the effect that *colored men* employed in these departments, beginning August 9, shall use during office hours only such toilets as are set aside for them. The order very clearly specifies certain lavatories for the use of *white women, white men* and *colored men.*

The toilets assigned colored men happen to be similar to the others, but are located in the short corridors of each floor, while toilets for the use of white employees are situated at either end of each corridor. The three departments being under one roof have one superintendent of building, Col. Harts, U. S. Army. He is the official who initiated this business and whose signature appears on the order.

Col. Harts Responsible.

During his incumbency as superintendent of building (also military aide to President Wilson) he has enacted "Jim Crowism" whenever an opportunity arose. His first act of oppression happened early in the year, when messengers were restricted to the use of certain elevators, and later the Colonel decreed that except during certain hours messengers cannot ride at all. This rule, while very unjust, still remains. Owing to the fact that there are quite a number of white messengers who were thereby affected, no protest was made and neither was any discrimination acknowledged when a subsequent order forbidding messengers to eat lunches in the corridors was issued.

It is plainly visible now that these previous reforms were directed at the Negro, as the order issued to-day is the most drastic that has ever been introduced here, not barring Mr. McAdoo's bold attempt to segregate in the Treasury Department.

Has Influence with the President.

In the State, War and Navy departments there are scores of white messengers and white laborers who, by this order, are permitted to use the most convenient lavatory, while a Negro, recognized by the Civil Service, is compelled to walk a block past a place of supposedly "public convenience." Col. Harts also has the title of Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and has considerable influence with the heads of departments because of his proximity to the President, and seems to be able to put anything over on the "black man."

This last order of his affects about four hundred colored employees, among which are about thirty clerks. The disgraceful thing about it is that white laborers and white messengers are (by virtue of this order) given to understand that they are above the application of same simply because of the complexion of their skin.

Humiliating Conditions.

The present condition, though youthful in age, is already very humiliating to men who would believe that they are citizens of the United States. During the preparedness parade held here in June some person circulated printed cards all over town, signed "Justice," with these words:

> "The American Negro—watch him. First in war, first in peace, and last in the preparedness parade."

Compare this verse with conditions which have existed in the past two months, namely:

Bringing up the rear of the preparedness parade by Negroes;

Slaughtering sacrifice made at Carrazal;

Lynching of innocent Negroes in the South;

Recent introduction of Jim Crowism in State, War and Navy departments;

and it will be agreed that the writer of the card referred to gave a most felicitous and concise expression of facts.

TIMES

Los Angeles, Cal.

CANNOT PROHIBIT SALE TO NEGROES.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON REALTY RESTRICTIONS.

Judge Holds that Provision is Contrary to General Policy and Unenforceable Under State and Federal Constitutions — Case Probably will be Appealed.

A decision of moment, apparently the first to be decided in this State, was handed down by Judge Shenk Tuesday, involving the right to include in a deed a provision restricting the sale of the property described to any person of African descent. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company conveyed to Pauline Kosanofska, a widow, certain property, incorporating in the deed the following: "Neither the said party of the second part, nor her heirs or assigns, shall or will sell any portion of said premises to any person of African, Chinese or Japanese descent."

Mrs. Kasanofska conveyed the property to H. H. Wigger and on the same day the latter conveyed the property to H. L. Garrott, a colored person. The trust company contended that the transfer of the property to the colored man was a violation of the condition and brought suit of forfeiture and reconveyance. At the trail numerous cases were cited on both sides. The question presented was one of restraint on alienation and discrimination and not one of restrictions on property subject to which the property might be sold to or acquired by any person.

Judge Shenk held that as a citizen of the State of California, the defendant is entitled to acquire property under the State Constitution, and to the equal protection of the laws under the Federal Constitution. The clause in the deed, the court held, "is not only contrary to the general policy of the law, and contrary to the express provisions of Section 711 of the Civil Code, and as such is an unlawful restraint on alienation, but also is unenforceable in the courts under the State and Federal constitutions."

The demurrer to the complaint was sustained without leave to amend, and a temporary restraining order issued dissolved.

In running down the law, a decision bearing on the matter was found to have been given by Judge Erskine M. Ross with reference to Chinese. But Judge Shenk went back to 1290, to the time of Edward the First, and the statue of Westminster. Previous to that time grantors tied up property with all sorts of conditions. The statue put an end to that and it applied to everybody except the crown. It is probable that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

TEXAS HITS SEGREGATION

The Amsterdam News. 01/29/16.

State Supreme Court Holds That Cities Have No Right to Segregate.

Austin, Tex., March 18.—The Texas State Supreme Court in the case of Frank A. Spence vs. W. H. Fenchler, on appeal from El Paso County, held that the cities of Texas have no authority to establish districts of segregation.

Many lawyers contend that in effect the decision denies the right of various municipalities to enact segregation ordinances. Many of the cities have adopted charters under the State "home rule" act, and some have contended that they have the right to pass any kind of ordinance they please. This the Supreme Court decision on a segregation ordinance on April 4 is of particular importance because Dallas, Tex., is to vote

Segregation—1916

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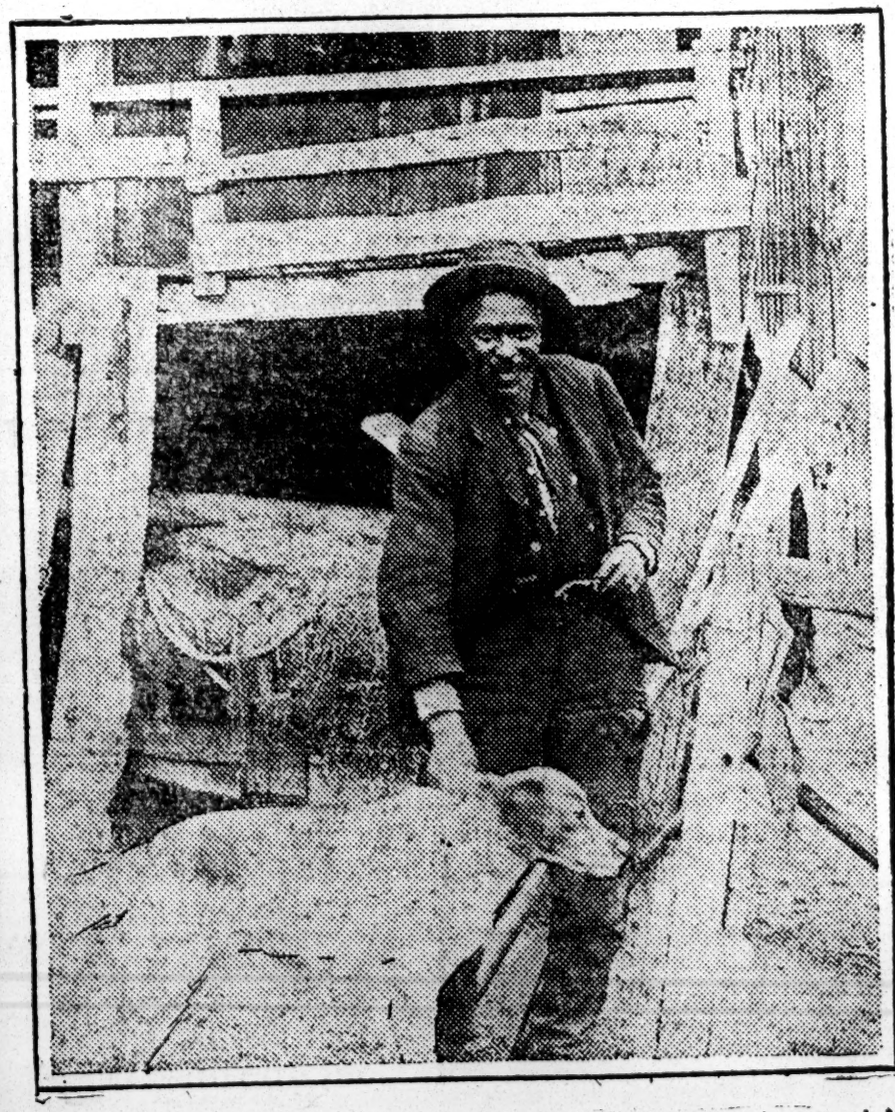
ST. LOUIS AWAITING RESULT OF BATTLE ON LAW FORCING SEGREGATION OF NEGROES



St. Louis has passed a negro segregation ordinance, at a special election, by an overwhelming vote of three to one! Two ordinances were passed, one prohibiting negroes moving into blocks occupied entirely by white families, the other prohibiting negroes moving into blocks in which 75 per cent of the residents are white. White families have become wrought up over alleged taunts of negroes who have moved into their neighborhoods and asserted "their rights as American citizens." Some claimed value of property depreciated. Homer G. Phillips and George L. Vaughn, negro lawyers, filed an injunction suit to prevent the holding of the special election and say they will call a conference of negroes to plan and raise funds to fight segregation. The fight will be carried to the United States supreme court, if necessary, they say.

DEADLY WILSON BLOW BEFORE ELECTION

The Guardian 8/19/16 Mary

Verbatim Copy of More Express and Official Color Line Segregation Issued During Campaign—In Departments Which Have to do With War When Colored Soldiers Died Bravely—Under Northern Cabinet Officers—Acme of Insult to a Race in Exclusion From Toilets—A Reason for Race Congress at D. of C.

THE OFFICIAL COLOR SEGREGATION ORDER AS TO TOILETS.
Issued and put into effect in August, 1916.
Copy

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.
9353-161 0-31 Sent August 8, 1916.

There are forwarded herewith, mineograph copies of a letter from Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Buildings, dated August 7, relative to the allotment of toilets in the State, War and Navy Department building for the use of women, **white** men, and **Colored** men. These copies are for the information and guidance of the bureaus and offices concerned.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The astounding order of building superintendent honored by Northern Cabinet Member.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS, WASHINGTON.

The Chief Clerk, August 7, 1916.
Navy Department.

Dear Sir:—Beginning Wednesday morning, **August 9, 1916,** the toilets in the State, War and Navy Department Building will be allotted for use as toilets as follows:

FOR WOMEN:—1st Floor, 1A; 2nd Floor—2D; 3rd Floor—3B; 4th Floor—4B.

FOR WHITE MEN:—Sub-basement—OA, OB; Basement—B, C. D. E. F. G, H; 1st Floor—1B, 1C, 1D, 1F, 1G, 1H; 2nd Floor—2A, 2B, 2C, 2E, 2F, 2H; 3rd Floor—3A, 3C, 3E, 3G, 3H; 4th Floor—4A, 4C, 4D, 4F, 4G, 4H,; 5th Floor—5G, 5H.

FOR COLORED MEN:—OD, OH, A, 1E, 2G, 3E, 4E.

Slop-sinks exempted before 9 A. M.

Please note that this assignment does not prevent the use before 9 A. M. by either white or Colored messengers or laborers of the nearest men's toilet equipped with a slop sink for filling and washing water bottles, slop jars, etc.

It is requested that you have the necessary instructions issued to those connected with your department. The **watch force** of the building has been directed to render every assistance in enforcing this order.

These toilets have been reconstructed at considerable expense to the Government and are now in excellent condition. The hearty co-operation and assistance of all are asked in an effort to maintain them in that condition.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. HART, Colonel; U. S. Army, Superintendent.

NEWPORT NEWS LOSES IN SEGREGATION FIGHT

The Richmond Planet 8/19/16

In the United States Circuit Court at Norfolk, Judge Waddill this morning granted Robert G. Griffin a temporary injunction against the city of Newport News, restraining the municipality from enforcing the race segregation ordinance.

The action grows out of the recent decision of Police Justice Robinson, who gave a large number of colored people brought before him, thirty days to move out of a certain section of the city, they having been charged with violating the terms of the segregation ordinance, which prohibits colored people from living within certain areas defined in the law.

The injunction was secured by Attorneys Thomas Newsome and W. R. Walker, acting for R. G. Griffin, colored, a citizen of Yorktown, who owns certain property in the East End, described in the injunction as lots 645 and 647, block 85.

THE PETITION.

The complainant sets forth in his petition that he has erected a building the upstairs of which he rents to colored tenants for $50 per month.

He further cites the ordinance and asserts in his allegation that the law is unconstitutional. He further alleges that there is now pending before the United States Supreme Court a suit involving the identical question complained of here, a decision of which will settle the matter for all the States in the Union.

He concludes by saying that he is advised and so alleges that an irreparable injury will be done him by the enforement of the ordinance above mentioned and will be a virtual confiscation of his property by the city of Newport News, without any compensation whatever.

IS TEMPORARY.

The injunction as granted is temporary in its nature and is returnable in September. At that time the case will be taken up on its merits and the court will decide whether the injunction shall be made permanent pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

A United States deputy marshal came here this afternoon and served the injunction papers upon Mayor Semmes, and several other city officials.

The case of the city will be looked after by City Attorney Massie.

(Newport News Times-Herald—Aug. 12, 1916.)

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Robert G. Griffin.....Complainant.
vs.
The City of Newport News, Defendant

BILL.

To the Honorable Edmund Waddill, Jr., Judge of said Court:

Humbly complaining, showeth unto your Honor, your Complainant, Robert G. Griffiin, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yorktown in the State of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of your Honor's Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

1.

That he is the owner in fee simple of certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Newport News, Virginia which said lots are known and designated as lots number 645 and 647, in Block number 85, on a certain map of record in the Clerk's Office of the Corporation Court for said City.

2.

That he has erected upon the said lots a building, the upstairs of which is occupied by Colored tenants who pay your Complainant the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50.00) per month.

3.

That the said tenants have at all times conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, peaceably occupying the premises for which they pay the aforesaid rent.

4.

That there has been passed in the Common Council and the Board of Alderman, of the said City of Newport News, Virginia, an ordinance, entitled,

"AN ORDINANCE FOR THE SEGREGATION OF THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES IN CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS,"

which said Ordinance was approved by the Mayor of said City on the 14th day of October, 1913. An attested copy of said Ordinance is filed herewith as part of this bill and is prayed to be taken and read as such. Your complainant alleges that this ordinance is unconstitutional and void under the constitution and laws of the land, state and Federal.

5.

That the City of Newport News, under and by virtue of said Ordinance, threatens to molest, disturb, and peremtorily order and force to move the tenants aforesaid, notwithstanding the said Ordinance is void and violative of your Complainant's constitutional rights, and is a confiscation of one of the chief elements of his property without due process of law.

6.

That he is advised and so alleges that there is now pending before the Supreme Court of America, a suit involving the identical question complained of here, a decision of which will settle the matter for all the States of the Union.

7.

Your complainant alleges an irreparable injury will be done him by the enforcement of the ordinance above mentioned, and will be a virtual confiscation of his property by the City of Newport News without any compensation whatever.

In tender consideration whereof and forasmuch as your complainant is remediless in the premises, save by the aid and intervention of a Federal Court of equity, where matters of this kind are alone properly cognizable and relievable, he prays that the CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS be made a party defendant to this bill and required to answer the same, but not under oath, answer under oath being expressly waived, that proper process issue, that the said City, its officers, agents, and all others be enjoined and restrained from molesting, interfering with or in any manner disturbing your complainant, his tenants, lessees, or any other person by enforcing the provision of said Ordinance or any part thereof, and that the said ordinance be declared unconstitutional and void, and that all such other, further and general relief may be afforded your Complainant as the nature of his case requires and to equity may seem meet, and he will, as in duty bound every pray.

ROBERT G. GRIFFIN,
Complainant.

J. THOMAS NEWSOME,
W. R. WALKER,
Counsel for Complainant.

STATE OF VIRGINIA, CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, to-wit:

Robert G. Griffin, the complainant in the foregoing bill being duly sworn says that the facts and allegations therein contained are true, except so far as they are therein stated to be on information, and that so far as they are stated to be upon information, he believes them to be true.

ROBERT G. GRIFFIN,
Complainant.

Taken, sworn to and subscribed before me, J. Thomas Newsome, a Notary Public, in and for the City aforesaid, in the State of Virginia, in my said City, this 11th day of August, 1916.

J. THOMAS NEWSOME,
Notary Public.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Robert G. Griffin.....Complainant
vs.
The City of Newport News, Defendant

PRELIMINARY DECREE.

The Complainant in the above entiled suit, having filed his bill herein, wherein he prays among other things that an order may be granted enjoining and restraining the Defendant, The City of Newport News, its officers, agents, and all others, from molesting, interfering with or in any manner disturbing your Complainant, his tenants, leseee, or any other person, by enforcing the provisions of an ordinance, made a part of said bill, or any part thereof, from and after the time that the said City of Newport News shall have notice of the entering of this order from interfering with the tenants as aforesaid: Now, therefore, on motion of complainant, it is ordered that the Defendant, The City of Newport News, do show cause before this Court at the Courthouse thereof in the City of Norfolk, Virginia, on the 18th day of September, 1916, if any it can, why the said order should not be granted as prayed: and it is ordered that a copy of this order accompanied by a copy of said bill, be served by the United States Marshal of this Court on said Defendant.

FIGHT AGAINST RAISED RENTS

The New York Age

143rd Street Block Colored Tenants Form Neighborhood Association.

10-5-16.

HOLD MEETINGS TO PROTEST

White Residents of Block Also Join in Fight, Making Strong Protest Against Being Forced to Move, Not Objecting to Negro Neighbors.

TO MEET AT P. S. 89 OCT. 5

Mass-Meeting to be Held Thursday Night, with Addresses from Member of Society for the Reduction of Rents and from White Tenants of Block—Civic Improvement League Assisting

Residents of the block on West 143d street, between Eighth and Seventh avenues, who are up in arms because of the abnormal increase in rentals for houses in that block recently opened to colored tenants, as told in last week's issue of THE AGE, are determined to fight to the last ditch to prevent real estate agents from continuing this unjust and unfair procedure.

A Neighborhood Association has been organized and meetings are being held not only to create sentiment, but also that funds may be raised to finance a campaign against the extortionate rentals which are being forced upon them by both colored and white agents. Last Monday night a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Winnie Jones, 237 West 143d street. Officers of the association have been chosen, as follows: Oliver J. Jenkins, 241 West 143d street, president; H. G. Richardson, 255 West 143d street, treasurer; M. D. Robinson, 244 West 143d street, secretary.

As stated in last week's AGE, 109 names were signed to a petition of protest, and that protest has been sent to the owners of property in that block, to real estate agents and to the newspapers. In addition, white tenants in that block, objecting to being forced to move to make room for colored tenants at increased rentals, have circulated a petition among themselves for signatures, in which they are requesting the owners of the houses in which they live to permit them to continue as tenants. They declare in their petition that they consider it unfair to be forced to move when they have no objection to living in adjacent houses to their colored neighbors. They declare also that if any white tenants care to move others will be found to take their places.

To Hold Mass Meeting.

The Neighborhood Association, in furtherance of its campaign, has arranged to hold a monster mass meeting on Thursday evening, October 5, at P. S. 89, 135th street and Lenox avenue, when addresses will be made by men and women thoroughly familiar with the conditions. Several of the white residents of the 143d street block will be present and speak, and invitations have been extended to Benjamin P. Marsh, of the Society for the Reduction of Rents, and Fred R. Moore, editor of THE AGE. It is probable also that some of the real estate agents will be given a chance to present their side of the matter.

The Negro Civic Improvement League is co-operating with the Neighborhood Association in this campaign and is taking an active part in arranging for this meeting. William McNichols has been especially active in securing valuable information and data concerning the excessive raise in rants and he has secured a number of receipts from white tenants showing the difference between what they were paying and what the colored tenants are required to pay. Officers of the Civic Improvement League are Enoch W. Newton, president; Dan Agard, secretary.

Knowles Enters a Denial.

Several Negro real estate agents were mentioned who were alleged to be responsible for this raise in rents, and it was stated that any explanation from them would be gladly published. The only statement received to date has been sent in by C. A. Knowles & Co., 161 West 136th street, through Charles A. Knowles, who denies strongly that his firm is in any way connected with the raising of rents in the 143d street block. Mr. Knowles' statement is in the shape of a copy of letter sent to John T. Clarke of the National Urban League, who, as head of the Housing Bureau of that organization, was instrumental in the circulation of the petition of protest from tenants.

The letter from Mr. Knowles is in part as follows:

I have your letter, with protest undersigned by colored tenants, and I know of no reason why you should be asked to send me a copy of such a protest, since I am not directly interested in any properties in that vicinity; I am, however, very glad to have an opportunity of writing on conditions such as those embodied in the protest.

The records of my office for the past five years will not show at any one time wherein I have raised the rents on any property which came into my hands, but dozens of instances wherein I have decreased rents which I thought were not proportionately made.

In justice to the property owners however, I can say, that the fault is not always theirs. If the colored man, knowing his paying capacity, is over anxious to move into a house the moment he hears it is going to be turned, and ofttimes takes such places under the most unfavorable sanitary conditions, the fault is theirs and not the agents or owner. Time and again they have moved into apartments recently vacated by white tenants, not giving the landlords time to clean the rooms, and again for the sole purpose, and for the novelty of saying "That they were the first to live in such and such a house" regardless for the amount that they are asked to pay for such an apartment. Again, there are times, for instance, that the white tenant paid $25 for an apartment, but with the threatened invasion of colored tenants the landlord reduces their rent five to ten dollars, in order to keep his white tenants. The threatened invasion of the colored tenants becomes a fact and the rental list is returned to its former amount, namely $25 per month. This is not known to the new tenant, and he is only aware of the amount that the previous tenant paid, i. e., $15 or $20, whatever the case might have been, and he at once jumps to the conclusion that he is forced to pay $5 to $10 per month more than the white tenant used to pay.

They are then ready to condemn the landlords and the real estate dealers without considering his (the owner's) loss, when compelled to reduce the rent as above stated. The burden of taxation and other expenses to property owners must be met by and through the income that is derived from the property, and therefore there will always be a tendency to increase instead of decreasing rents.

I trust that you will not think that this information is meant as a justification of the unscrupulous methods of many of our colored and white real estate agents, but is merely mentioned to give you a knowledge of something which is not generally known to the laymen.

Segregation—1916

From TIMES STAR

Address: Cincinnati, O.

Date.....

The I. and R. in St. Louis

St. Louis is contemplating in a rather discouraged manner the effect of an initiated election held on February 29. The indifference of the voters was impressive. Only 20,000 of an electorate of 170,000 went to the polls. But the effect of the election is most significant. Unless constitutional objections prevail, negroes in St. Louis will be segregated. The black man, instead of being accorded equal rights that he may improve his condition, is legally recognized as an inferior human being. The great initiative and referendum has become an engine of oppression, a club with which one race may bully another.

It is recognized that the segregation ordinance was initiated by a few real estate speculators of St. Louis. To satisfy their commercial whim the voters of St. Louis, by neglect or active approval, have created a race issue in a community formerly free from the problems of a Southern city. The modern panacea for all governmental diseases has succeeded in imparting to a great community the germs of one of the ugliest and most lawless phases of American community life.

SUPREME COURT TO PASS ON INITIATIVE

2/4/16. The St. Louis argus

HAS ADVANCED SEGREGATION CASE ON DOCKET. WILL BE HEARD AND DETERMINED BEFORE ELECTION

An appeal from Judge Shields decision on the validity of the Initiative Clause, in the new City Charter, was taken to the Supreme Court, Wednesday, and a motion filed at the same time to advance same on the docket. The court en banc heard the motion and granted it, thus insuring a decision on the validity of the clause, under which the proposed Segregation ordinances are submitted, before the election, February 29. Attorneys Homer G. Phillips, George L. Vaughn and Henry S. Caulfield are handling the matter in the Supreme Court for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

SEGREGATIONISTS BEGGING THE QUESTION

St. Louis argus 2/18/16.

The segregationists known as the United Welfare Association have issued an address disclaiming any ulterior motive or racial malice in urging the people to vote on segregation. They are now begging the people not to consider them as scoundrels and Negro baiters. Through the address there runs a wail of despair as if they saw the onrush of their impending doom. They claim that St. Louis is a southern city. That is the question. It has been the question for nearly a century, ever since the existence of Missouri and the Missouri compromise, Missouri was the debatable ground and has been prolific in the men and measures affecting the differences between the North and South, but St. Louis is not Southern, except in almost an unobservable degree, in the scions of the old slave-holding stock who, one by one, have passed on to their reward. St. Louis is now modern. It has left its dingy, narrow streets down by the river front, and spread out on the broad fields of our west end. Its veins are now tingling with the most fecund and vigorous blood of Europe. These people are more concerned about obtaining the supremacy in industrial and commercial lines than in bothering about proscribing the Negro. In North St. Louis and South St. Louis the people have no segregation question. The citizens of these sections own the houses they live in, and keep them in the most desirable condition for occupancy. The former occupants and owners of much of the residential property in the central west of the city abandoned it; the white man would not buy or rent it, and, after many years of disuse, by the request of the white owner himself, this property was handed over to the Negro, and has proved to be profitable, because the Negro paid higher rent, and the earning capacity of the property was increased at least one-fifth or one-fourth. Now, if the United Welfare Association will direct its appeal to real estate men and owners, and bind them to an agreement not to sell or rent any of this property to Negroes, it will settle the puzzling problem of the Negro's right to occupy property anywhere in the city which he has obtained by purchase or contract.

The Negro has not invaded the residential districts. Invasion involves force. He was lead into these districts by white men who owned the property, because they wanted the Negro's money, and the Negro wanted the white man's home.

It was perfectly mutual.

FEDERAL SEGREGATION NEWLY EXTENDED

Guardian 8/12/16

Separate Toilets Ordered for Colored Men Employees of National Government in War, Navy and State Departments Building—Even White Laborers Not Segregated While Colored Clerks Made to go Long Distance to Segregated Toilets—Subaltran Held for Fresh Insults.

Washington, D. C., August 9, 1916. Today the National Capital is supposed to see another chapter added to the humiliaton and hardship of the government employe of Color under this Wilson Democratic administration. It seems that it is the Colored men who are singled out this time. The color segregation as to use of public toilets in government buildings in the post office and Treasury Departments is to be extended wholesale to the Army, Navy and State Departments, all of these being under one roof.

Despite the assertion of President Wilson to the delegation of the National Equal Rights League (formerly Political) that color segregation was the "best judgment of the administration," it was generally believed that the very general condemnation of the practice by the white press had checked its spread. Hence the surprise that now, at the start of the presidential campaign, strict orders are to be issued for toilets for white men, for white women, for Colored men in additional departments, two of which are under Northern Cabinet officers. The only explanation offered is that the order is issued by the superintendent of the building, who happens to be "close to" Pres. Wilson.

This new rule provides toilets for yhite employees at each end of the corridor, but for Colored only in short corridors, takes no account of rank of employment, and means a very long trip to the toilet for most of the several hundred Colored employes. This distance handicaps the Colored in tehir "efficiency" records and means an injury to health.

"How long, O Lord how long!"

NEGROES ATTACK REALTY DEALERS BY URGING A NEW TAX

Desire for Revenge Against Segregation Advocates Seems Motive for Movement.

What is regarded as the answer of negroes to the segregation movement in St. Louis was a vitrolic attack yesterday on real estate dealers in a communication to Alderman Rudolph, asking him to introduce and urge the passage of a bill establishing a municipal real estate mortgage commission and requiring the payment of a fee of $10 for the examination of each deed of trust filed.

The bill was drafted by a negro organization known as the St. Louis Association for Urban Improvement. The letter to Rudolph is signed by George B. Vashon, as president, and William H. Owens, as secretary and treasurer.

Both are negroes and are active in organizations opposing the proposed segregation ordinances to be voted on February 29. The letter head gives 4257 Garfield avenue as the headquarters of the association.

Exchange Favors Segregation.

The members of the Real Estate Ex-

change are active advocates of the segregation movement. The fire of the negro organization is directed at the realty dealers in the communication accompanying the bill, in which the negroes criticise the alleged "rottenness of realty brokers' deals."

Alderman Rudolph was requested in the letter to urge the enactment of the bill "for the protection of all against the dishonest machinations of knaves." The conduct of the real estate men was referred to in the letter as "indices of diverse and immeasurable thievery by licensed brokers in St. Louis."

Attacks Realty Dealers.

That the negroes caused the bill to be introduced in a spirit of revenge because of the activity of the real estate dealers in the segregation movement, is demonstrated in the following caustic paragraph in the letter:

"Even those brokers who so feign sympathy for mythical 'widows who have been impoverished by negro invasions' that they spit on fundamental property rights and ignore constitutionalized manhood rights, and propose to segregate—even these mauldin mimics of righteousness—must assume regard for laws in order to consistently maintain their 'impoverished widow' and other fake pretenses."

The proposed fee of $10 required to be paid on each deed of trust examined by the commission would amount to a large sum each year on the many thousands of such mortgages made annually, and ultimately would have to be paid by the owners of the property conveyed.

Advocates of segregation declared last night that the result of the passage of the bill would be to cause a useless sacrifice to home owners in modest circumstances, in a spirit of revenge for their protest against permitting negroes to become their neighbors.

Commission of Three Provided.

The bill seeks to authorize the Mayor to appoint a commission of three members, each to receive a salary $1,800 a year, and to hold office during the term of the Mayor. Not more than one member could be a real estate dealer, the bill provides.

The commission would be required to meet twice each week to examine deeds of trust and to investigate and determine the genuineness of the documents and the honesty of the transactions. It would have the power to subpoena witnesses and may have the chain of title investigated to ascertain the conditions.

The commission would be empowered to withhold its approval from all mortgages in which any indications of fraud was found, or it may approve their genuineness by attaching a seal signed by the members of the commission.

G. H. BOWEN WINS OUT IN FIGHT FOR HOPE CREST

Savannah Tribune

After Spirited Contest Negro Real Estate Dealer Defeats Opponents

11-11-16

After a spirited but friendly contest through legal channels G. H. Bowen, the leading Negro real estate dealer, defeated his opponents and secured warranty deed to that beautiful and most desirable subdivision at Isle of Hope, known as Hope Crest. Mention of this property has already been made thru these columns and the same would have already been placed on market but for the fact that Mr. Bowen was refused a deed when it was found that it was to be sold to Negroes for summer homes and for recreation purposes. Not to be out done, Mr. Bowen at once began legal actions against the seller and forced him to come across with the deeds. In this transaction he has not only secured one of the most desirable pieces of salt water property for his people, but has also established a precedent for the Negroes of Savannah in securing their property rights under the law.

Mr. Bowen has already begun to clear off the property and will put it on sale as soon as it can be put in shape.

TENANTS HOLD MASS MEETING

The New York Age

Monster Assemblage of Rent-Payers Protest High Rentals.

10/12/16

ANONYMOUS ATTACK ON "AGE"

Real Estate Agents Whose Methods are Protested Circulate Unsigned Paper Making Attack on this Paper.

PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED

1,500 Assembled at Public School 89 Show Temper When Real Estate Agents are Introduced to Speak, and Refuse Absolutely to Allow Lawyer to Speak in Behalf of Agent Said to be Responsible for High Rents.

That favorable results have already been attained as a result of the strenuous fight which is being made on high rentals by residents on the 143d street block between Seventh and Eighth avenues, backed up by the Negro Civic Improvement League and the National Urban League, is claimed by tenants, who declare that one of the Negro agents and one of the white agents handling these properties have already lowered rents by from $1 to $3 per apartment. It is declared, also, that the colored people are not in any great hurry to occupy the houses recently opened to colored people in this block, which houses have heretofore been occupied by white tenants.

Concrete evidence of the interest the people are showing in this campaign was shown by the large and enthusiastic attendance upon the meeting held at P. S. 89 on Thursday evening, October 5, when more than 1,500 people of all classes crowded the assembly room to voice their protest against the foisting upon them of excessive rentals for homes affording a reasonable amount of comfort. Ministers, physicians, lawyers, real estate men, business men, plain workers and laborers of all ranks, with a liberal attendance of women, were present to hear what was to be said concerning this matter. This meeting was the direct outcome of the work of a committee of women residing on the block in question, Miss Jefferson, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Ross, who called on J. T. Clark, secretary of the Housing Bureau of the National Urban League, filing the original protest of the residents against the action of the agents in increasing the rents. These women exerted themselves actively in circulating the call for the meeting and in influencing the people to attend.

ARE AFRAID OF THE WHITES!

Topeka Plaindealer

Warning in Crepe tacked to Doors of Troup Avenue Homes Frightened the Negroes—"No Lawlessness," Chief Cook Says.

Owning his home at 325 Troup avenue, yet afraid to occupy it, is the pedicament of J. C. Ray, a Negro, on whose house the white residents of that neighborhood tacked a warning bordered with crepe, several days ago, in which Ray was given notice that he had better not move into the house. In a personal letter to Mayor Guyer Ray asks that he be given the protection a citizen of the city is entitled to. Chief of Police Cook also received a letter from Ray asking for protection.

In his letter to Mayor Guyer, Ray says that he purchased his home at 325 Troup avenue without being aware that Negroes were not wanted in the neighborhood. He says that if he can get back what money he paid for the house he will gladly move, but until that time he asks that he be given protection. Mayor Guyer turned the matter over to Chief Cook with instructions to proceed as he sees fit.

"I certainly will not permit any lawlessness in that neighborhood if I can prevent it," Chief Cook said. "It does not matter to me if the man is a Negro, so long as he is a law-abiding citizen. As a citizen of the city he is entitled to protection, and I shall see that he gets it."

Chief Cook said that he would station several patrolmen in the neighborhood where trouble is likely to start, to quell any disturbance.

The trouble between the whites and the Negroes grows out of the sale of several houses to Negroes. The white residents of the neighborhood assert that theirs is a white neighborhood and they object most strenuously to Negro neighbors. Several mass meetings have been held to discuss what would be the best means of getting rid of the Negroes, and as a result of one of the meetings the warning was fastened to the doors of several of the Negro homes. It reads as follows:

NEGROES BEWARE!
This is a White Neighborhood.
Don't Move into These Houses.

The notices were draped in black crepe and fastened to the front doors of the houses. Needless to say they have caused much uneasiness to the Negroes and the appeal for protection this morning is the outcome of that uneasiness.

The Significance of Segregation.

To the Editor of The Age: 3/23/16

Trose of our race who like to believe that the American people stand for democracy, idealism and justice, those of us who with pride look back upon the history of our race as one noble achievement of the idea of liberty and freedom, are deeply shocked, perturbed at the adoption of the segregation ordinance on February 29, in the city of St. Louis. Is there any adequate motive for segregation as has been alleged? Has the depreciation of real estate values in those localities where Negroes live been more rapid than elsewhere? The Real Estate Journal says that "the fashionable districts, the great boulevards, are those in which the decrease in property values has been most considerable and rapid." This being true, then why is this measure made into law There has been nothing developed to show any racial feeling dangerous to the peace of either race, no open discontent. No manifest breach of the peace due to racial differences has occurred, or even been alleged, as the cause of this ordinance, whose title proclaims this motive to be the reason for its existence. The Negroes of St. Louis have not attempted in ways objectionable to secure admission to places of amusement; on the other hand, they live mostly apart from the white race as a matter of preference. Why should they not object to losing their freedom to acquire property and to live where their desire might dictate? Is this not an inherent right of every American citizen?

No one will deny that segregation is undemocratic. It denies openly the legal and civil equality which the Federal Constitution guarantees. It denies to a race that equality the Declaration of Independence claimed for all men, whatever their previous condition of servitude or the color of their skin. It is repugnant to all of the tenets of freedom, Christianity and justice. In view of the attitude of the present Administration at Washington regarding the rights of Afro-Americans the real onus of this measure had its inception in the Capitol of the nation Not the ordinance alone, but the state of public opinion which it unquestionably reveals, is discouraging. It uncovers a depth, a strength of race prejudice, of bitter intolerance and base self-interest, such as we have hoped could never exist in this so-called land of the free and home of the brave. This same condition of racial prejudice and reprisal was the real cause of the war now raging in Europe.

A great outburst of public indignation was heard in the city of St. Louis when the Lusitania sank. These same individuals went to the polls and sanctioned an act which is certainly unjust and unethical according to any standard which can be conceived. Where are we to look for justice and equality before the law if not in our own country? Only the Negro can save himself, and only by demanding his legal and civil freedom can he hope to achieve anything. If segregation is justified in St. Louis by conditions it is justified in all parts of the Union; if it is expedient in St. Louis, it is expedient in all parts of the Union.

Segregation is a step backward; it erects a technical barrier between the white race and the colored race. It is the underlying principle rather than its practical application which is so significant. The principle itself logically extends to the entire segregation of the black man from the white man, and would justify by the same arguments of expediency his relegation to a position of abject subordination. Shall this backward step mean the retarding of the development of the Negro race? No; the race will rise and advance; it will ascend the ladder of progress despite the persecution of the combined races of the world. No carefully framed provision can completely blind the public to the underlying principle of this most undemocratic and unconstitutional measure. There is no question in my mind as to the reception the much-despised Negro will receive should this nation enter war with some other nation of the world; the color line will be suspended for the time being, the exigencies of the time calling for a united people. Are we only useful as soldiers to be killed for our country, after which our rights as citizens are denied us? America had better watch her step. Mighty Rome of old, when she neglected her people, was swept to ruin. There is no denying the fact, this country cannot uphold the Monroe Doctrine without the hearty co-operation of Afro-American citizens.

Segregation — 1917

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO THE SEGREGATION LAW

The St. Louis Argus

Negroes Determined To Fight Until Unjust Ordinances Are Wiped Off The City Statutes. Republican Leaders Held Accountable. Committee's Money Spurned. 3/10/16.

N. A. A. C. P. TO FILE SUIT

Ministers Disagree. One Faction Decides To Employ Lawyer and Make Own Test. Two Suits Probable.

Nothing which has occurred in St Louis heretofore has stirred the colored people of this city like the passage of the segregation ordinance. In every home, at all gatherings, on the street corners and in the street cars, in fact wherever two or more negroes meet together, the chief topic of conversation is the passage of this unjust law. All sorts of opinions have been expressed. All agree that the vote was dominated by prejudice and many bitter things are being said. All are determined to oppose the enforcement of the law at every turn. Those who think the negroes of St. Louis will forget are doomed to disappointment. The negro will not only not forget, but he will remember when, remembering means throwing himself against those who voted to segregate him and helping those who helped him.

FEEL THAT REPUBLICANS BETRAYED THEM

There is a general feeling that the Republican leaders in St. Louis betrayed the negro on Feb. 29. Not even the organization's machine vote was cast against segregation. A few leaders did their duty and these are being personally thanked, but for the others, there are strong words of condemnation on every side. After supporting the party for fifty years, to be "double crossed" was a hard pill to swallow and it has left a bad taste. of from twenty to forty thousand, the plea of the leaders that they were unable to control the vote or influence the people to vote against segregation does not weigh well with the negroes. Unless every sign fails there is hard sledding ahead for these party leaders.

City Committee Offers Money

The Republican City Committee has offered money to help in the legal fight, but this has met with consistent refusal on the part of the negroes. The N. A. A. C. P. and the Minister's Alliance have turned it down. Now some city employees are circulating a petition "thanking the committee for standing by the negro." It is meeting with a cold reception. It is generally condemned and the whole scheme characterized as an outrage and adding insult to injury. The negroes are giving their own money, determined to owe nothing whatever to those who betrayed them. They will never submit to the enforcement of the ordinances and will not let up fighting until they are wiped off the city statutes.

The gallant fight which the Local Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People waged against segregation will be continued, with unabated energy. The officials and the attorneys of the Association are making preparations to carry the ordinances into court as soon as possible to test their constitutionality. They will work in conjunction with the (white) citizens committee of one hundred which did so much to help in the campaign. Both white and colored attorneys will have charge of the cases.

Ministers Disagree

After a wrangle among themselves for nearly two hours, the ministers finally disagreed on the proposition of going into court. This came about after Dr. J. T. Caston, pastor of the Fifth Baptist church, reported that the N. A. A. C. P., together with a committee of one hundred of the most influential white men in the city including fifteen of the best lawyers, were ready to take the case into court and have the law tested at once, not so much for the colored people, but in the defense of right and justice. He also stated that this committee was willing to bear the expense of the suit.

Warns Ministers of Graft

Dr. Caston said: "I warn you men to not be too hasty in this matter. If there were nothing being done along the legal lines, I should be the first to say go. But in the face of circumstances I do not think it is a wise step to take. There has been much talk of graft on the part of the ministers who have been so persistent in this movement, and if we insist on taking money and hiring lawyers, gentlemen, we will never be able to explain to the public and it will put us in an embarrassing position."

Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, pastor of Central Baptist church, stated that in view of the statements made by Dr. Caston he thought best that the ministers should not go further at this time, saying that most of our churches had large debts and the people were already burdened financially. He said that all he wanted was that the thing be done, and if the N. A. A. C. P. and the committee of one hundred would do it he was satisfied. Rev. Shaw, pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion church said that our people were not poor and that he had little faith in free doings. Dr. Brooks pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. church said that the ministers should go ahead and take the lead, saying it was easy to get the money from the people to pay the lawyers' fee. Rev. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial M. E. church, stated that Mr. Geo. B. Webster and Mr. I. Lionberger had been employed by the ministers to handle their suit and that five hundred dollars was needed at once.

Two hundred and seventy-five dollars was subscribed. Dr. Brooks for St. Paul $75.00; Dr. Abbott, for Union M. E., $75.00; Dr. Shaw for Metropolitan, $75.00; Rev. Donavant, for Leonard Ave., Baptist, $25.00; Mr. L. S. Williams, undertaker, $25.00.

As the case now stands it seems that two suits are to be filed against the segregation ordinances.

There will be a meeting of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on Saturday, March 18. Watch the Argus for the place where the meeting is to be held.

TEST CASES TAKEN TO FEDERAL COURT

Two Petitions Filed in United States District Court by Different Interests to Prevent Enforcement of New Law.

The St Louis Argus

Two petitions against the enforcement of Segregation were filed in the District Court, Judge Dyer presiding, February 13. One petition is filed under the legal advice of George B. Webster and Isaac H. Lionberger, supported by a quartette of Colored ministers; the other by Joseph Wheless, supported by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Judge Dyer has placed the hearing for both cases for March 28. The Argus herewith prints a letter by Attorney Wheless, explaining the status of the case:

March 15, 1916.

Dr. I. A. Curtis, 3/17/16.
2336 Market St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Dr. Curtis:

As it apears, from your inquiry, that some misunderstanding exists among some of your people as to the status of the suit which was filed the other day in the Federal Court against the city and others to enjoin the enforcement of the so-called "Segregation Ordinances," I take pleasure in complying with your request to make a brief explanation of the situation.

The suit was filed by me last Monday morning, and was then presented by Colonel Blodgett and myself to Judge Dyer. As the judge was then on the bench, and preparing to hear a case on trial, we simply presented the bill, and handed to the judge a blank "order to show cause," with the request that he sign the same at his early convenience. As the bill is some twenty odd pages in length, it was of course important for the judge to read it at the time ,and naturally he could not properly make the order to show cause until he had read the bill and advised himself of the propriety of making the order. He evidently read the bill, in connection with the legal authorities which we furnished him, as he issued the order to show cause the same afternoon or the next morning, as you probably noticed in the newspapers yesterday afternoon. The order to show cause is returnable on March 28.

No surprise need be felt in the failure of the judge to grant a "temporary restraining order," for the reason that we did not request any such order, but simply asked for an "order to show cause why an injunction should not issue;" and the question of issuing a temporary injunction will come up to be disposed of on the hearing on March 28.

The authorities which we furnished to the court, upon presenting the bill, fully sustain the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts to entertain a bill of this kind for the purpose of enjoining the enforcement of an unconstitutional city ordinance; and our bill makes a prima facie case for injunctive relief, as is evidenced by the fact that after studying the bill and the authorities presented, the court issued the order to

show cause. For, as you will understand, if the bill failed to show a prima facie right to an injunction under the circumstances, the court would not have made the order to show cause. Therefore, you may rest secure in the knowledge that we have pleaded a good case and we are very confident of sustaining our bill, and securing an injunction to prevent any attempt to enforcement of these unjust ordinances.

With the hope that this explanation will serve to give your people an intelligent understanding of the legal situation, and with my good wishes to yourself and for the success of the fight which we are making in common for American rights, I am

Yours very truly,

Joseph Wheless.

NEWS

Savannah, Ga.

AUG 31 1916

ANOTHER SEGREGATION LAW

Oklahoma City has followed the lead of St. Louis with an ordinance designed to segregate the races in residential districts, and so has made itself liable to condemnation from certain New York newspapers, just as St. Louis did. But the prediction may be made with confidence that unless such ordinances are declared violative of the constitution of the United States they will be written into the law of a good many other cities, not only in the South but in the North even. The ordinances in Oklahoma City and St. Louis provide in effect that no person of one race shall take up his residence in a block where 75 per cent. of the residents are of the other race.

The New York Times was one of the newspapers that was particularly wrought up by the passage of the St. Louis ordinance. It said: "It seems a queer sort of Americanism which denies to a man the right to occupy his own property." Well, suppose a man wanted to put a factory in the shopping and residential district of Upper Fifth avenue in New York? As to that, the Times said just a few days after it had something to say about the St. Louis ordinance: "It is plain common sense to keep the factories in the factory district, apart from the shops and the residences which are prejudiced by their intrusion. Each will be the better off for being kept to itself." And it favored "zoning" the city "to confirm the possession of certain districts for certain uses." Surely if it is queer Americanism to prevent a negro from using his own property as a residence for himself in a white block, it is queer Americanism to prevent a man from building a factory on his lot in a residence block.

If it is plain common sense to prevent the lot owner from building a factory between two homes, it would seem to be equally as plain common sense to keep the races separate. In each case one of the reasons for this plain common sense is the same, namely, the desire to preserve property values. It makes a residence much less desirable if a factory is built next to it; and it makes a residence much less desirable for a family of one race if a family of the other race moves into the house next door. It is better for the two races to be segregated just as the Times says it is better for factory and residence districts to be segregated.

The St. Louis and Oklahoma City ordinances do not appear to be intended to have any but a beneficial effect upon both races, and if they do have that effect in their practical working out, it would seem to be queer Americanism not to enforce them. Nobody who has observed the result of the separation of the races in street cars and passenger trains in the South can think for a moment that it has not been for the good of both races, has not tended to prevent friction between them. The country should welcome the opportunity afforded by the two Western cities of seeing the practical effect of residential segregation ordinances. Certainly it is yet to be proved that they will not be helpful to the negro as well as to the white man.

ORDER IS REVOKED

The Star 9-9-16

SEGREGATION ORDER IS REVOKED.

(By James C. Waters, Jr., Contributing Editor.

Through the direct intervention of Hon. James E. Martine, United States Senator from New Jersey, that insulting segregation order issued by Major W. W. Harts, superintendent of State, War and Navy building in this city, has been revoked. Although no public announcement of it has been made, I am able to state that the order was rescinded yesterday, and thereby the race is given grounds for great satisfaction.

Segregation is putrid in principle. For that reason, no matter how skillfully it may be carried out in practice, the very mention of it brings the flush of indignation to the cheek of every man or woman through whose veins there courses as much as a drop of red blood.

Segregation is ghettoism, the same thing that has made "the pale" in Russia a synonyn for littleness of heart, and the name of Russia itself little better than a byword and a hissing. That is why its presentation on the stage made "The Yellow Ticket" a play to arouse men's anger, instead of a source of entertainment.

That such an order should have been issued and made effective in the State War and Navy building at such a time as this almost beggars belief. "War and Navy"—the words are hollow shams if they do not sinify blood and iron and manhood; and "State Department"—the place from which the whole nation speaks to the world at large—of all the places under the sun where it would seem that a segregation order would not be put into effect, the home of these three great governmental departments should have been that place.

Yet, such an order was issued and put into effect by Major W. W. Harts and he did at a time when the bodies of colored soldiers butchered in the shambles at Carrizal had hardly had time to settle in their newly made graves a short distance away in Arlington Cemery.

Senator Martine is entitled to the thanks of the whole race. His act in having this order revoked was the deed of a big man. It will be appreciated by colored men and women, not only in New Jersey, but all over the nation and I have no doubt that thousands of letters will reach the Senator, telling him so.

In concluding it is only fair to pause long enough to add that this is not the first time Senator Martine has stepped out of his way to serve the colored citizenry of this nation. There has been no brass band to announce how time after time Senator Martine has come to the aid of individuals among the colored people since he came to the senate, but those who know the facs know that the sum total of human happiness in this community has been greatly increased by Senator Martine's kindly attitude. Besides, it can not be forgotten that when the big things came on for consideration in the Senate, and measures of great import to the colored people were being voted on there, the Congressional Record shows that Mr. Martine's vote was in the right place every time. For these reasons I feel a deep personal gratitude to Senator Martine, and I gladly grasp this opportunity to make public declaration of that fact.

RECORD

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SEP 10 1916

RACE SEGREGATION.

Commenting on what the New York Evening Post has had to say about race segregation in the large American cities, the Columbia State says:

"Deborah Williams," protesting in the New York Evening Post against the movement for the segregation of negroes in American cities, says that "the nation needs a John Laurens courageously and persistently to maintain the rights of the black man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" and "a William Lloyd Garrison standing fearless before a hostile public, crowned with insult," etc.

Unquestionably John Laurens was the most interesting figure contributed by the colony of South Carolina to the cause of American liberty. Brilliant, accomplished, impetuously brave, his services in the war for independence were of inestimable value. Killed when the war was practically ended, at the age of 27 or 28, the inchoate State of South Carolina was deprived of a man whose promise of a career on this continent was not less bright than was that of Alexander Hamilton. A few years ago his portrait was presented to the State and may be seen in the State house. Certainly no South Carolinian's life history is more romantic than was John Laurens' and none deserves more to be remembered.

The coupling of the name of Laurens with the name of Garrison, who came into prominence half a century later, is entirely justified. Laurens was intolerant of negro slavery. Educated in Geneva and in London, his utterances were as radical, for his day and generation, as were those of Garrison for his. Had Laurens lived he would have inherited immense plantations and hundreds of negro slaves. What would have been his course? Persisting in the opinions that he declared in his early life it seems that he would have been subjected to scarcely less "persecution" than was Garrison in Massachusetts.

Imagine a brilliant, handsome, highly educated young South Carolinian, son of a South Carolina patriot of great wealth and distinction, lately come out of war with a record for gallantry and daring achievement, declaring publicly that the literate negroes should not only be encouraged to vote but should be drawn on the juries and allowed to share in the offices, what would be his fate in the South Carolina of the present day? Yet that would not be by any means a position so advanced, relatively, in regard to the "negro question" now as was that of John Laurens 130 years ago.

Readers of the "Life of Henry Laurens" and the sketch of John Laurens included in the work, by Prof. D. D. Wallace, cannot but be impressed that in the early days of South Carolina consideration of the negro problem was approached with more toleration and independence than it is in these days. An explanation is that its perplexities and dangers were not understood then as they are now. Besides, the intemperate assaults on established law by the abolitionists had not then placed the South on the defensive. The abolition movement was founded in contempt for law and, in our opinion, retarded, notwithstanding its influence in bringing on the war and emancipation, the ultimate and complete liberation of the negro race, it forged chains on the white race in the South and thereby made more enduring the bondage of the negroes.

We can well appreciate just what would happen if such a spectacle as is pictured in the concluding paragraphs of the State's editorial could be witnessed. It would be fearful to contemplate, and we should pity the poor negro who put himself in that place.

World

STAR

TULSA SEGR[illegible]CES THE RACES.

Negroes and Whites Will Be Separated by Ordinance.

TULSA, OK., Aug. 12.—The police here will start Monday to enforce the negro segregation ordinance enacted recently by the city commission. Negroes residing in rented quarters in the restricted sections of the city will be made to move to that part of the city set aside for them. Likewise white families residing in neighborhoods in which negroes predominate will have to change their place of abode to conform to the law.

Although negroes in mass convention protested against the ordinance and asked its repeal the protest was not heeded and the ordinance will stand. Oklahoma City has the same ordinance in effect and it is reported that influential negroes of the two cities will force a test case in the courts in order to determine its constitutionality.

The Tulsa ordinance provides that where the residents of a block are 75 per cent of one race the other race must vacate.

Segregation - 1916

JUDGE DYER'S DECISION IN SEGREGATION CASE

• • •

Reproduced By Special Request

• New York Age 4/29/16 • • •

The Argus is the only paper to publish the decision in its entirety. Read it carefully and hand it down to posterity as one of the most important edicts in the history of the United States.

The segregation ordinances, which were passed by a popular vote of the people of this city on Feb. 29, last, were virtually killed by a decision handed down by Judge D. P. Dyer in the United States court here last Monday.

As was exclusively predicted in the last week's issue of the Argus a sweeping victory was gained by the plaintiffs.

A large number of Colored people, both men and women were present, and when the decision was rendered a sigh of relief was manifested.

The attorneys for the plaintiff made a strong appeal against the ordinance, led by Col. W. H. Blodgett, while Associate City Counselor Paul Griffin appeared for the city.

Judge Dyer's Decision

In the most eloquent language Judge Dyer handed down the following decision:

The Court: "I have listened with much interest to all that has been said here. The debate has taken a very wide range. Practically there is but one legal question before the Court for decision, and that question is the validity of the two ordinances in question. That being true, it is also true, as counsel has said, that the Court's feelings personally should have nothing to do with determining this one question. Judges are very much like other people. They all try to do right and they try to administer justice.

"Nine years ago on this bench I took an oath. One of its provisions was 'that you solemnly swear that you will administer justice to the rich and poor alike.' I have tried hard to live up to the obligation of that oath. I know I have made many mistakes and have fallen far short of what probably would be counted a learned judge, but I have tried to do justice between man and man.

"Allusion has been made by counsel here to the fact that I have lived in this state a long time. For more than seventy years I have resided within sixty miles of where I sit today. My father came to this state from old Virginia where I was born, and settled in Lincoln county in 1841. He was the owner of Negroes. I was raised with Negroes, but as God is my judge I have tried always all my life to be just to them, and God giving me help I will continue so to the end.

"I have heard all this talk about intermarriage and miscegenation and all of that fifty years ago. Arguments were then made for the purpose of scaring men out of their wits by an appeal to their prejudices. These arguments, if they may be called such, were made when the question of emancipation was up; it was the contention then that ultimately it would lead to intermarriage between the races. I believed it would not do anything of the kind then, and believe so now. Negroes do not ask for equality; whites do not ask for it; the Negroes only ask to have the same privileges as others have, the same rights under the law as others have. The plaintiffs are Negroes born in the United States; they are taxpayers of the city of St. Louis by virtue of which they are entitled under the constitution to the same legal rights as any white, native born, or any foreign born naturalized citizen of the United States. I would not be doing my duty if I hesitated to deal out equal justice to every one alike.

"These ordinances I have heretofore considered. As a citizen I examined them with care, and as a citizen I cast my vote against them, and, in my judgment, not formed particularly today, but formed before I exercised my right to vote, I believe that these ordinances are void and illegal and that the police power claimed here cannot deprive a man of using the money made by the sweat of his brow in buying property wherever the property owner will sell it, and, when he does buy it, he has a right, under the constitution and the laws of the United States, to occupy it as long as he obeys the law, and as long as the property is not made a nuisance. Everybody knows, we all know and regret it, that not only among Negroes, but among white people there are communities which are no credit to the localities in which they exist, but I know some of the most reputable men that are to be found anywhere are found in this city among the colored people. I speak of that because of the argument made here about the police power being sufficient to deprive a man of his property, deprive a man of his earnings and deprive him of the bread that he makes. I have heard that before, it did not affect me then and it does not affect me now.

"I shall grant here a temporary injunction restraining the enforcement of these ordinances, and I only say temporary for the reason that it has been stated that there is a case involving a like question now before the Supreme Court of the United States.

"As I said at the beginning, knowing this case was coming I wrote to the clerk of the Supreme Court for a copy of the record in the case pending there and of the briefs filed by counsel in the case. I have examined that record, and I have examined it in the light of these ordinances and I find a very great difference between the ordinance before the Supreme Court and the ordinances here, but being desirous of not taking any action on issues on which the Supreme Court is to pass, and whose decision it is my duty and the duty of every other citizen of the United States to acquiesce in, I will make this injunction temporary; otherwise but for the pendency of that case I would make it permanent.

"The order will be that these injuctions as prayed for in these bills will be granted, a continuing order until the further order of this Court."

Anti-Segregation Notes

The St. Louis Argus

AT UNION MEMORIAL

2/18/16.

A large and an enthusiastic audience greeted Dr. J. W. E. Bowen at Union Memorial Church last Monday night.

In a forceful, logical manner Dr. Bowen urged his hearers to not stand idly by and allow their right as American citizens to be taken from them. "Do not loose your heads in this fight, but make manly appeals to the people. All people of all nations come to America for fair play, and they have a sense of justice. "Men keep cool heads in this hour of excitement."

In his introductory remarks Prof Frank L. Williams, who introduced the speaker, seeing the apparent excited condition of the large audience advised his hearers to keep cool heads "Use your brain in an hour like this," said the speaker.

Dr. B. G. Shaw, pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, presided at the meeting.

A number of persons have volunteered their service to help in the distribution of the 100,000 anti-segregation circulars among white people only. Mr. Giles, of the High School, offers the services of the Boy Scouts. Mrs. Victoria Clay-Haley will assist us in getting 200 from her section of the city. Let everyone get into this army of distributors. Literature can be secured at the Anti-segregation headquarters on Saturday, February 19.

Rev. Wm. H. Peck read a splendid paper at the Branch meeting on Tuesday night. Other speakers were Mr. Geo. B. Vashon, Atty. Albert Burgess and Atty. Homer G. Phillips. Rev. Peck's paper discussed the origin, growth and development of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the splendid fight it is making in this country for the manhood rights of the Negro. The St. Louis Branch now has over five hundred members.

Twenty-five thousand handbills are being circulated for the purpose of advertising the mass meeting, Monday, February 21, at 8 p. m. at Central High School. Every Colored person is requested to do what he can to get his white friends there. Unless we are able to get a large number of white people converted to our way of thinking on the segregation question, the Colored vote will be lost. Mr. Nagel, Judge Rassieur and others will speak. Mayor Kiel will preside. Let us do what we can to help get Central High School crowded with white people.

The following telgram was sent from Anti-segregation Heaquarters to Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, attorney for Baltimore Branch, Hon. Harry S. Cummings, member of Baltimore City Council, Bishop John Hurst and Dr. Francis N. Cardozo, both members of our National Board, with regard to the sensational news item which appeared in the St. Louis Republic on Monday, February 13.

Anti-Segregation Headquarters,
3137 Pine Street.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1916.

"Sending copy of St. Louis Republic containing sensational statements quoting Lyon and Cummings advocating segregation. Send interview from yourself, Cardinal Bibbons, Enaparte and others refuting statement that segregation is satisfactory here. Have each person wire statements to St Louis papers. Send us expense bill Wire collect, if you will do this."

(Signed) Kathryn M. Johnson,
Field Agt., N. A. A. C. P.

The following answers have been received. Attempts are being made to get statements in daily papers.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15, 1916.
Miss K. M. Johnson,
3137 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

"Will do the work required, wire you tonight."

(Signed) W. Ashbie Hawkins.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15, 1916.
Miss K. M. Johnson, 3137 Pine St.

"Send copy of paper at once, will take up matter then. Am writing you."

(Signed) F. N. Cardozo.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15, 1916.
Miss Kathryn M. Johnson:

"Telegram received. My opposition to the segregation law is known far and wide and has been shown in my speeches in the city council and my vote against the three ordinances which have been before that body. I have never, nor will I ever, waiver in my opposition to this or any law which creates antagonism between the races and which are in plain, violation of the law of the land. Doctor Lyon and I will write you at length tomorrow. His views and mine are in accord in opposition to segregation."

(Signed) Harry S. Cummings.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15, 1916.
Miss Kathryn M. Johnson:

"Special, just received. Getting together interviews. Will dispatch them tomorrow. Will arrange large meeting here Sunday to contradict interviews in the Republic."

(Signed) W. Ashbie Hawkins.

There will be an anti-segregation

meeting of the 23d Ward and Precinct Regular Republican Organization Saturday, February 26, at Lane Tabernacle C. M. E. Church. The speakers will be Rev. J. W. Day, Dr. Chas. H. Phillips, Miss Kathryn Johnson, Congressman L. C. Dyer, and others.

J. McKelvey, committeeman, Rev. R. H. C. Sydnor, chairman.

THE MINISTERS BUSY

In a body, the interdenominational Ministers' Alliance visited the headquarters of Central Republican City Committee last Tuesday night, and made a plea for the undivided support of that organization in defeating the segregation proposition. It was stated that the members of the Central Committee pledged their support in helping to defeat the measure.

Dr. B. G. Shaw, and Dr. J. T. Caston were the spokesmen for the ministers. Dr. B. F. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial M. E. Church, is president of the Alliance.

Following is a letter from the Socialist Party:

Socialist Party of St. Louis,
Headquarters, 966 Chouteau.
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1916.
St. Louis Branch, N. A. A. C. P.
Per Mrs. H. A. Smith, Secretary,
3137 Pine St., City.

Dear Madam:

Your communication under date of January 23, pertaining to the request that our organization go on record as against segregation act, to be voted on at special election to be held on the 29th of this month came before our General Committee at its meeting held on February 7, and the undersigned was instructed to advise you of the following:

"That the Socialist Party of St. Louis is most positively opposed to the segregation of the races in this or any other city of our country, and we request that all our party members and socialist voters vote against this measure at the election to be held on the 29th day of February, 1916. We also urge that our members use every other honorable and lawful means to defeat this segregation proposition."

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) W. M. Brandt. Sec'y.

Henry W. Kiel, Mayor,
Harry M. Crutcher, Sec'y.
Mayor's Office
Saint Louis

February 8, 1916.

Mr. Charles A. Pitman,
3137 Pine St.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of February 5, in which you call attention to my promise in connection with the segregation movement is at hand and I note your request that I "take the stump" against this proposition.

You may rest assured that my pledge was made in good faith and I am ready at any time to redeem same by publicly speaking in opposition to the segregation movement. If you will inform me of the occasions on which you desire my services I will be glad to assist you.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Henry W. Kiel, Mayor.

A WRONG REASON.

The *Home News,* a white paper published in Harlem, states that one of the large property owners in that section has served notice on his white tenants in two apartment houses on West 135th street near Seventh avenue to vacate by the first of May and not later than the fifteenth of the month in order to give the houses over to Negro tenants. The *Home News* ascribes the following reason for this action:

> Because of the fact that a Negro Y. M. C. A. building is to be erected at 135th street and Seventh avenue, white tenants who have lived in the neighborhood for years have decided to move away. Work on the new building will be started early in May and 135th street at Seventh avenue will become really the heart of the Negro colony.

This paper goes on to state further that the two houses have been vacant for some time, and all the landlord's efforts to rent them to white tenants have proved unsuccssful.

We learn that the reasons and facts assigned by the Harlem publication for the change are wrong. The proprietor who is making the change ha scarried several vacancies in his houses for many months, long before there was any thought of erecting the Y. M. C. A. building in that block. The vacancies were due to general renting conditions and not to race feeling; in fact, we understand that the white tenants who have been ordered to move had no intention of doing so, and regret having it to do.

The three houses now standing on th every site where the new Association building is to be erected abut the St. Phillip's Church flats, which have been occupied by colored tenants for the past five or six years; and in these three houses white tenants have remained without any idea of moving. The fact is, they had to be served with what was virtually a notice of eviction in order to get them out.

If prejudiced people and publications would leave this matter alone it would naturally adjust itself.

Editor Chiles Does St. Louis.

The Topeka, Plaindealer 3/24/16

In our visit to Saint Louis last week we found the colored people fighting the segregation ordinance which was recently passed by that city, and which was instituted by real estate sharks whose purpose and aim is to rob the real estate holders by using the Negro question as a hoax to fill their coffers. This method is used all over the United States by a degenerate class of whites who should be classed as outlaws and bandits. The question of decrying and defaming the name of the colored people in this country by that class of whites has become so popular that if a question was submitted to enslave them or to annihilate or banish the race, and it be submitted to a vote, it would carry. There is a system of working on that class of people and with the assistance of a few prejudiced newspapers whose object is to get rich from advertising this class of bandits that will follow anything they put forward to debase the colored race and enrich themselves.

The method of these real estate bandits is to buy a track of land or area of property and advertise to sell to whites only and after it is about all sold, someone will sell a piece to a colored person and open another track and make the same advertisement and the poor, misguided white people, who just bought in this former track where no Negroes were allowed, will jump from it to the new property and thus are fooled by these sharks. This is a Saint Louis method and yet anyone with an ounce of brain will know that such an ordinance is unconstitutional and will not stand the test of not only of the courts, but the majority of the property owners of that city are against it. The biggest trouble the colored people encounter in this segregation against owning homes in the same blocks with whites or being buried in the same cemetery is from that class of whites who are chiefly renters and nomads or roving tramps. This is the class of whites that always complain at the progress of the colored people. The Christian religion, the laws of the land nor the churches has no influence upon them. They are "hell beat" on destroying the influence and standing of the colored people.

The race is somewhat divided on the mode of procedure as to bringing an injunction but nevertheless they are both working to accomplish the same end and in the end will be for the betterment of all concerned, and there will be some who will have better sense and know how to operate the next time. Experience is a great thing and our people need that before they can obtain the highest round where it requires leadership and one to know how to follow and reason all matters that pertain to the whole.

The committee of one hundred white people in Saint Louis have associated themselves with the colored people to knock this ordinance into oblivion. These white people are among the most intellectual and wealthy of Saint Louis, and this class have been the salvation of the colored people and will continue to be until prejudice has been wiped out. Since the passage of this ordinance several misguided white people thought they could drive the colored people from the blocks and to the remotest parts of St. Louis, but they have now begin to complain about the ordinance and want it knocked out as they thought if they lived in blocks with colored people, the latter would be driven out and their property increased in value at once and when they found this to be a mistake, they are now cursing and abusing the bandits who had the ordinance framed.

Wants Senators' Help In Battle to Uphold Segregation Ordinance

Councilman J. N. Renfroe will ask the police committee at its meeting this week to pass a resolution requesting that the two United States senators from Georgia, T. W. Hardwick and Hoke Smith, be asked by the city to co-operate with the authorities of Louisville, Ky., in their fight before the United States supreme court to uphold the constitutionality of the segregation law.

He says this law is identical with the one passed by the city council of Atlanta some time ago, and which is now being fought in the courts of this city and will probably be carried to the higher courts later.

Louisville copied the local law in every detail, he declares.

The resolution states that inasmuch as both of the senators are lawyers they would be of great assistance in the fight. Councilman Renfroe thinks that if the fight is won by the city of Louisville before the United States court it will be practically an announcement of the legality of the local law, since the two are identical.

New York Herald

Nov 5 1916

ST. LOUIS APPROVES RACE SEGREGATION

Ordinances Providing That Negroes and Whites Live in Separate Blocks Carried—To Take Appeal.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday.—Ordinances providing for the segregation of whites and negroes in separate blocks were carried here to-day by a vote of 52,220 to 17,887, the vote on each ordinance being practically the same.

The ordinances are to go into effect in ten days, but prominent negroes stated to-night that an injunction would be applied for at once, and if necessary the case would be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has never passed on segregation.

There were no disorders, although the vote was much larger than had been expected. More than a hundred challengers sent to various polling places by the anti-segregationalists were disqualified because they did not bear the proper credentials.

Two ordinances, similar in character and both bearing an introduction stating they were for the peace and welfare of both races, were voted on. One provides that no white or negro person can become a resident in a block occupied entirely by the other race. The other ordinance provides that no white or negro can become a resident in a block of which seventy-five per cent of the residents are of the opposite race. The ordinances also apply to churches, schools, theatres and all assembly places.

Segregation - 1916

Britain's Fighters White Yellow, Black and Brown

London, September 16.—(Special.)—It has often been said in England—there is not, in England, much German evidence on the subject—that one of the things Germany counted on in the great war was defection in the British empire. The Irish situation was to have embarrassed Britain, as was revolt in South Africa and in India. None did. After a year and a half of war there was an Irish rebellion, but its greatest effect has been internal political turmoil, while the war goes right along without interference. There was a revolt in South Africa, but South Africa took care of that herself, and England went on sending troops to France, as many really as she was capable of training and equipping. India has proved loyal. There has been trouble and apprehension, as there still is in a certain degree, but as a whole India is strongly loyal, and Indian troops fight for the king-emperor on three continents.

Britain's "far-flung empire" did not topple apart as was predicted. Instead it surprised itself, almost, by its unity of purpose. The result is going to be a closer knit empire than ever, a federation, in fact, of colonies and mother country, an amalgamation of four and a half hundred millions of most diversified people, all with their say as to their government and their destinies. They'll have to enlarge the house of commons after this war to make room for the members of parliament from the overseas dominions, for the empire will need a truly imperial parliament.

The sun never stops shining on British soil somewhere or other, and since August, 1914, it has never ceased to shine upon restless Englishmen and restless natives in every quarter of the globe, who were making their way here or there to don khaki and fight the common enemy. It is one of the wonderful things about this war—this rush to the colors in all quarters of the globe, from Wei-hai-Wei to the Falklands, from South Africa to Vancouver, from the Seychelles, Janzibar, India, Uganda, Saskatchewan, the gold coast, St. Helena and the Bahamas, in an endless stream, all ready to fight. There is doubtless not a city of size in all the world, except enemy cities, that hasn't furnished an exiled Englishman, while no end have come home from all sorts of out-of-the-way places. And every last one of the colonies, dependencies and protectorates have furnished their quota. It isn't quite so remarkable that the Englishmen have been stirred to strife as that the native populations of England's colonies have been inspired to khaki, or whatever other fighting dress is furnished them.

ALL THE WORLD SEEN ON THE STRAND.

In the Strand any day there may be seen the Canadian and Australian, the Maori, the South African, sauntering about seeing the sights, either back from France on leave, or, perhaps, just in from over the world and about to go across the channel. Now and again there is an ebony face under the cap of the king's uniform—a soldier from the West Indies, while there are Indians.

Not only in men have the colonies done great things—they have furnished some of the finest fighters of the war—but they have contributed much in money and in provisions, thus lightening the heavy enough burden of Great Britain.

Canada and Australia, of course, being the largest, have done the most. Canada's forces will ultimately number half a million men. Australia has already furnished 300,000; South Africa has done nobly. At the commencement of the war she undertook her own defense, and thus released for European service the imperial regiments stationed there. South Africa suppressed the German-fomented rebellion, conquered German Southwest Africa, where General Smuts is now using them in a successful little war for Germany's last colony, and has sent many more than 10,000 men to Europe, where this month some of them did wondrous work in Deville wood during the big push. South Africa sent, too, a hundred men to the royal navy.

India's contributions in men and supplies have been great. It is impossible to tell how many Indian troops are engaged. There are still some in Europe, many in Mesopotamia, others in East Africa and in north China, Hongkong, the Malay states and elsewhere still others are doing garrison duty and thus releasing the white regiments. Then there are great numbers in India itself, loyally preserving order. India's treasure chests have been opened and money furnished for the prosecution of the war, while the gifts of Indian princes and potentates to the Red Cross and to other things have been characterized by true Oriental magnificence.

Colonies and protectorates of Great Britain have been discovered since the war begun which probably has been forgotten by many Englishmen. They have all participated to the fullest extent possible. The contingent from the West Indies must now number about 12,000. Some of these fighters are in Europe, others in Egypt. The men came from Jamaica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward and Leeward islands, the Bahamas, British Honduras and Trinidad. Then, too, merchants living there have subscribed to raise and send home bodies of men for enlistment in British regiments. Bermuda sent ninety Europeans who have been attached to the Lincolnshire regiment and there is a force of 250 more to join the Royal Field artillery. The far-off Falkland islands, which are almost south of South America, have done their bit, furnishing a volunteer force of 140 volunteers which did effective work in a scheme of defense against the squadron of Von Spee. Ceylon, the Straits settlements, the Maylay states, all have sent every available man. The Maylay states contributed a first-class battle cruiser and sent nearly 700 Europeans home. From Hongkong Shanghai, Tienstein, Cheefoo and Weih-hai-Wei many men have been sent home, usually at the expense of British merchants.

MANY REGIMENTS FROM AFRICA.

British Africa has likewise done well. The war at once reached the gold coast Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Gambia on the west coast. The West African Frontier Force jumped to 6,200 men while a regiment of 800 called the West African Regiment, was raised, 7,000 men altogether, besides thousands of carriers. The East Africa Protectorate, Uganda and Nyasaland have always had a force known as the King's African Rifles, which numbered 2,000 Now it is five thousand or more. These are natives. The European residents have been formed into volunteer forces, and most of them are now fighting. Rhodesia, too, has raised large forces which are now at work in German East Africa. The little island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, raised the King's Own Regiment of Molitia and also sent a labor battalion to the Dardanelles. Far-off Fiji raised two contingents of 60 each and sent them to fight in Europe.

In munitions and supplies the colonies and dominions have done magnificently. In munitions Canada and Australia naturally lead. In Canada it is estimated that there were 200,000 men engaged in munition works. Also, the dominions have supplied the equipment for their own troops. An official report says:

"But perhaps even more important than the output of munitions is the assistance which the dominions and colonies have rendered in enabling his majesty's government to control in a large degree the world's supply of some of the most important commodities, e. g., wool, meat, wheat and a number of metals, so as to secure supplies for Great Britain and her allies and to divert them from channels through which they might reach the enemy."

Canada, Australia and New Zealand are not draining the imperial treasury for upkeep of their troops. They bear the whole cost—pay, equipment, transport, hospital arrangements, etc. Newfoundland, which has sent a couple of battalions of infantry, and 1,500 men to the navy, pays her contingent and bears the cost of transport to England. South Africa bore the whole cost of the German southwest Africa campaign, and paid for the suppressing of the rebellion. The various colonies of the West Indies have done well. They pay for the transport of the men and arrange for separation allowances and pensions. Jamaica has promised the equivalent of $300,000 a year for forty years, while Trinidad is giving $60,000, British Guiana, $50,000 and Barbados $10,000 a year. In the East Indies, the story is the same, all colonies and protectorates doing their utmost.

GIFTS FROM FOUR CORNERS OF GLOBE.

Gifts in kind and in money have flowed in upon England. Gifts of every variety came from all sides, from governments and individuals. Canada sent wheat, oats, flour, cheese, potatoes, salmon, hay and coal. The Canadian government sent one gift of a million bags of flour. New Zealand furnished meat, wine, butter, cheese. South Africa, corn, fruit and tobacco. The West Indies sent sugar and cocoa. Ceylon made a present of 1,000,000 pounds, or $5,000,000, to be paid in installments covering ten years. The Straits settlements have given 1,000,000 pounds and promised another million if the finances of the colony permit. They have also waived a debt of 160,000 pounds owed them by the imperial government. The Island of Mauritius sent 30,000 pounds and a million pounds of sugar for the navy and another million for the army. Nigeria has offered to pay the charges for interest and sinking fund of one per cent on a share of the imperial war debt amounting to 6,000,000 pounds.

There is no precise way of estimating, but it is known that the contributions to relief funds—Belgian, Red Cross, etc.—are well over a million and a half pounds. Through an organization known as the Overseas club, the colonies were some months ago set to contribute aeroplanes. More than fifty have been provided. The Malay peninsula contributed more than 25,000 pounds for this purpose, furnishing 16 machines, while the Sultan of Johore sent along more than 31,000 pounds, in addition to other great contributions.

Canada has made a loan of 10,000,000 pounds to the imperial government and the Malay states have raised another of 15,000,000 pounds. Many of the colonies have subscribed heavily in war loans. Besides government subscriptions there have been many from individuals and bodies throughout the empire.

PHILIP H. PATCHIN.

ANOTHER SEGREGATION BY WILSON ADMINSTRATION

The Guardian Nov 4/16

REPORTS FROM IOWA AND PENN. THAT WILSON ADMINISTRATION FORBIDS EMPLOYMENT OF COLORED MEN AS PERSONAL SERVANTS OR COOKS EXCEPT IN ALL-COLORED REGIMENTS —ASTONISHING BLOW AT RACE IN TIME OF NEAR-WAR—POOR RECOMPENCE FOR MARTYRDOM OF COLORED CAVALRYMEN IN MEXICO.

From two reliable newspapers edited by Colored men, the Iowa Bystander and the Pittsburgh Courier, come reports of a new form of segregation by the Wilson administration. the federalized militia of the states. This time by the War Department in the federalized malitia of the states. It would seem enough for the federal government to exclude Colored men from the army except all the enlisted men of a regiment be Colored, but to interfere with the employment of Colored men even as servants or cooks, by Northern militia regiments as soon as they are ordered into the federal service is an extraordinary insult.

Iowa Doctor Discharged.

(Iowa State Bystander, July 1, 1916)

Dr. Arthur J. Booker, Colored physician and surgeon, was among those excluded from service with the Iowa National Guard, by order recently received from Washington at Camp Dodge instructing the officers that Colored men were not to be accepted for service in the guard in any capacity.

Dr. Booker had enlisted in the field hospital corps under Major Duhigg and hoped to go to the border with the Iowa troops. He was keenly disappointed at hearing of the order excluding him.

A number of Colored cooks who have formerly ben accepted are also excluded under the order and will be sent to their homes.

Pittsburgh Colored Excluded by President Wilson.

(Pittsbprgh Courier, July 8, 1916)

When Pittsbprgh began to contribute to the ranks, there were, as in '61 and '98, Colored men, who fearlessly offered themselves for their country. The men were accepted temporarily, and sent to Mt. Gretna for instructions preparatory to going to the front. Imagine their feeling disgust, their humiliation, when, on last Sunday, they were told that it was the order from the War Depart-

ment at Washington that no Negroes should be taken in any capacity by any white regiments. The "Eighteenth," that "blooded regiment" had engaged several Colored cooks, waiters, barbers and private men, but when the Wilsonian order went forth they were told that they could not go to the front to fight for their country not to serve the men who were fighting. The men came home.

We have it direct from Col. A. J. Logan that he could not take a Colored cook because of the orders from Washington. Mr. Wilson is charged with having issued the orders to refuse the race men from the regimental pay-rolls. In spite of this order, Col. Logan was willing to take a Colored private man with him, and went to the extent of having him vaccinated; but when the Colored man was told that in the event of his injuries the United States would not pay him any pension or reimburse him in any way, he declined the good offices of Col. Logan and returned to his labors in Pittsburgh.

REV. BYRON GUNNER

President National Equal Rights League, Who Advocates National Colored American Congress on Citizenship Rights Within 60 Days, Where Colored People Can Proclaim the United, Unstimulated Sentiment of Race on Treatment in U. S. A.

DOCTOR MAKES A BAD BREAK.

Dr. B. R. Bluitt, the noted colored physician who declared in the Times Herald of Friday for segregation, made a mistake. In the battle for civil liberty and equal and exact justice for the American Negro, segregation can have no part. In the great struggle for manhood rights the ism of segregation has no place. Colored men who look ahead can see this without straining their eyes. Those who look back will see written in history the fact that in every attempt by a dominant element to restrict the privileges of the dominated element, that the latter made a mistake when it failed to protest. Dr. Bluitt is a good race man. He has lived in Dallas twenty-eight years on one street but while he was justified in not moving his residence he was not justified in not making progress. No greater calamity can befall nor malady afflict a man than to allow his years to increase without wisdom.

Whatever else may be said of the white men who stand for segregation in Dallas, they belong to an element who are opposed to the great principle of universal liberty. They are opposed to giving a fair field to every man. They are opposed to the great Golden Rule without which no man can be fair and just.

That a colored man living in Dallas could favor such a suicidal course surpasses all human understanding. Dr Bluitt is evidently an old man in his dotage and in no sense represents the red-blooded element of his race who believe that a man's a man for a that. Let us spread over this his most lamentable blunder, the mantle of silence and charity.

RACE SEGREGATION VOTED BY ST. LOUIS

Returns Indicate Nearly 35,000 Majority in Favor of Ordinances.

St. Louis, February 29.—Unofficial returns tonight indicated both of two ordinances proposing segregation of negroes carried in today's election by a majority of 34,344, the vote being 52,220 for segregation and 17,876 against.

One of the ordinances provides that a negro or white may not become a resident in a block occupied entirely by those of the opposite color. The other imposes the same restrictions in blocks containing 75 per cent white or the like percentage of negro residents.

Neither ordinance puts any restriction on the ownership of property, but restricts solely the use of property for residence purposes. Negroes who are employed in houses or apartments occupied by white persons are unaffected by the ordinances. Apartment house janitors, who live in the basements of apartments, occupied by whites would not be affected.

Both ordinances contain clauses providing that the proposed laws shall not affect persons at present living in blocks occupied by members of the other races.

If the "whole block" ordinance is adopted, about 500 blocks in the city would be available for negro residence. If the more stringent or "75 per cent measure" is adopted, only about 150 blocks will be available for negro residence.

Attorneys say certain clauses of the "75 per cent" ordinance are vague, and litigation seems certain if either ordinance is adopted.

The ordinances have been strenuously opposed by negro organizations and by many white friends of the race as tending to crowd the negroes into limited sections of the city. The ordinances have been supported by many whites who argue that the property values of small home owners are imperilled by the possibility that negroes may move next door to whites.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE IN ST. LOUIS.

(From the Christian Register.)

The enactment of an ordinance for the segregation of Negroes in St. Louis by a majority of over 34,000 votes will give much impetus to the movement that has acquired headway in several cities with a mixed population, but its significance is likely to be wrongly estimated. It is not so much a judgment of the real question at issue as it is an expression of the wish of most white people not to have colored residents in their neighborhood. The vital principle at stake, the right of citizens to hold and use their property with all the rights other citizens enjoy, is now decided. It is shown how undesirable it is to commit to a general election a decision which belongs to courts, and which cannot properly or intelligently be consummated by the public, especially under the influence of a prejudice. It shows that ignorance is not confined to the ignorant alone, for citizens of the higher class showed gross ignorance of the point at stake. Fortunately courts still exist, and competency is not quite overwhelmed by the landslide of mere mass. The obiter dicta of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in a decision just rendered upholding the constitutionality of the initiative, indicate positively and clearly what its judgment will be as to the rights of colored citizens under the law.

BEATEN, BANISHED, HE SUES

COLORED MAN WAS FORCED TO LEAVE ARKANSAS BY WHITE MEN WHO NEARLY LYNCHED HIM—SUES FOR $50,000 DAMAGES—HAD TO LEAVE TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

Little Rock, Ark.—The $50,000 damage suit instituted by J. H. Foy, colored, against citizens of Lonoke, was begun before Judge Trieber in federal court here. Foy is now a resident of Oklahoma. He charges that he had property in Lonoke County and had to leave it because of the threats made by the white neighbors. On July 15, 1915, he was taken from the jail by a force of masked men, who tied his hands and feet, threw him on the ground and severely beat and kicked him, then removed his clothing and whipped him across the naked body with a strap in which tacks had been driven, his suit charges. He says he was given terrible treatment until forced to promise that he would leave the neighborhood. The defendants are S. D Cobb, Sam Cobb, Oat French, and Albert Meadows.

—Happy New Year, 1917.—

GIVEN FIVE DAYS TO MOVE

Indiana Whites Order Race Families to Move, But the Latter Refuse—Await Outcome.

Indiana Harbor, Ind., May 12.—There is no diminution of the feeling that prevails on Grapevine street in regard to the presence there of what many of the residents regard as an undesirable factor.

On Monday evening of this week, a delegation of about fifty young men and women went to the house occupied by the Race family in question, 3518 Grapevine street, and told them that they were not desired in that locality and that it might be well for them if they depart peaceably without necessitating another call. The callers gave them five days to pack up and get out. The report is that the visit has incited the indignation of the Colored people throughout the city and that they intend to resent any interference with what they call their rights as peaceable citizens. Yesterday another family of Race people moved into the same cottage and among the number were four big men who have the appearance of being able to put up a good, stiff resistance.

SEGREGATION OF THE RACES.

The tendency to segregate the white and negro races in the South has been growing steadily in the past several years, due not so much to any racial prejudice as to a desire for racial distinctions.

It was not until long after the emancipation of the slaves and the insistence by certain of the more obtrusive negroes upon social equality during the reconstruction period that any attempt was made to draw the color line in public conveyances or in residential sections.

True, there were objections all over the South to the indiscriminate admixture of negroes and whites in the railway coaches and street cars, but they did not take the form of separate compartments until a comparatively few years ago. They have always been excluded from the sections of the playhouses and public halls set apart for white patrons, but they were generally permitted the same privileges in riding on railroad trains and street cars as were enjoyed by the whites until the Legislatures of the Southern States began to pass the separate coach laws that were so framed as to stand the test of the courts.

Within recent years several cities, including Baltimore, Richmond, St. Louis and Louisville among the most notable, have attempted by city ordinance to restrict the negro residents to certain sections, or at least to make it unlawful for any negro to occupy a residence in any block in which a greater number of houses are occupied by white folks or, conversely, for a white person to occupy a residence in the negro block. The constitutionality of such a law has been called into question on the ground that it violates the rights of the negroes, having as a predominating purpose to prevent them from approaching a condition of social equality. In defense of the ordinance it is argued that the object is reciprocal in that it will tend to preserve race integrity and avoidance of race conflict.

The riot at Brownsville in which the negroes shot up the town was the result of discrimination against the negroes on account of their color and it was because of the liability to race conflicts in the South that the War Department concluded to withdraw the negro soldiers from Del Rio. It is because the idea of race equality is intolerable everywhere in the South that the segregation laws and ordinances have been enacted wherever the conditions seemed to demand it.

OKLA. RESIDENT SEGREGATION

EXTREME LAW OF CASTE INTRODUCED INTO NEW STATE OF SOUTHWEST — NO RACE NOW ANYWHERE EXCEPT IN AFRICA SEGREGATED LIKE THIS.

Oklahoma City, Okla., March 29, 1916.—An ordinance providing for segregation of the white and negro races in Oklohama City has been passed by the city commissioners and becomes effective immediately. It provides that if 75 per cent of the occupants of a block are of one color no member of the other race will be permitted to buy or own property in that block

Segregation—1916

"NO SEGREGATION" St Louis Argus 2/11/16

["The St. Louis Jewish Record," the only Jewish newspaper in the Southwest, which has a weekly circulation of several thousand among the Jewish people of St. Louis, by whom it is cherished as a guide and mentor in matters religious, educational, political and civic, prints in its issue of this week a splendid editorial on the subject of segregation, a translation of which is given below through the kindness of Mr. David Barron, who recently graduated from the Law Department of Washington University.]

"Tuesday, February 29, the citizens of St. Louis will have a special election concerning the question of segregation, that is, to divide the city into sections, or to separate the Negro neighborhoods from the white so that the Negroes shall not come into contact with us whites.

"This election is of utmost importance to us Jews, the everlastingly persecuted and oppressed race, because it concerns itself with special laws for the Negro, with peculiar restraints to be placed upon certain persons who have had the great misfortune to have been born with black skins—the sole purposes of which are to further blacken their lives here in St. Louis.

"We Jews must raise our voices on this question and demonstrate the true spirit of freedom and equality that is within us and has always been precious to us.

"The truth is that the majority of the Jews in this community, to our disgust, are a lethargic people when it comes to politics. Outside of lodge and synagogue activities, nothing concerns them. But we must rouse ourselves from this lethargic state, and in this special election each must be upon the spot and, with full consciousness of the nature of his act, cast his vote against this reactionary plan and persuade others to follow his example.

"It would be the greatest shame to all of us if this segregation plan should become a law. The fact is, that if this measure obtains a majority of votes, it will become a law within ten days after its passage. Since it is of such pressing importance, every Jew in St. Louis ought to fulfill his duty.

"On the face of it the segregation ordinance apparently is a very innocent measure. They tell us that the blood that flows in our arteries is different from that of the Negro, and that it is but natural that we should be separated from those who rest upon a much lower plane of civilization; in short, that we ought to be as little intimate as possible with the Negro.

"But reflect upon the deeper significance of this question and you will apprehend its true spirit. The actual motive that prompted the 17,000 who subscribed the petition for a special election, although of various nationalities, is the same that actuated the Spanish inquisitions and now is the cause of the Russian persecutions and has resulted in the miserable ghettos. And now they want to create Negro ghettos.

"Since no other race realizes as we Jews do the awful effects of such damnable restraints, it is of the greatest significance to us and we must be the first to wage against it. America is a free country, free and equal, also, for all citizens, irrespective of race or color, and since it is unamerican to create divisions between citizens and thereby to create, as in Russia, citizens of the first order and those of the second class, therefore it is incumbent upon everyone of us who apprehends the true spirit of the American Constitution to oppose this law and to allow no reactionary ideas to be forced upon us.

"Upon us Jews lies the greatest burden of this election day. Not a single Jewish vote must be lost. All of us must go to the ballot box and let the world know that the St. Louis Jews, like true Americans, have repudiated this segregation plan as reactionary and unpatriotic."

WHILE THEY SLEPT St Louis Argus 12-1-16

The smoke of the greatest political battle that has ever been fought is about cleared away. President Woodrow Wilson has been re-elected for another term of four years. The enemies of the Negro, those who oppose equal rights to all men are busy.

It has just been called to our attention the fact that the so-called United Welfare Association is sending out letters to all of its followers appealing to them for $5000 to employ and send attorneys to Washington to argue the St. Louis case when the Louisville segregation case comes before the United States Supreme Court.

Inactivity on our part shows that we are asleep. "And while they slept," their rights as American citizens are being taken from them.

This is a time when we should ***wake up,*** the enemy is on our trail. The ***manhood*** and ***womanhood*** of our people are at stake. The Colored people of St. Louis, supported by that great organization, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, should employ council to go to Washington to look after their interest. If we do not do our best at a time like this, what will the future generation think of us? We are making history. Every man shall be known ***by his work.*** The so-called leaders of our race, who lead the procession when in a movement to feather their own nest, are, as a general rule conspiciously absent when it comes to any movement where the interest of the whole race is in jeapody. ***This ought not to be so.***

It would shock the outside world, and it would be quite a surprise to many St. Louisans to know how few of the business and professional men, the teachers and the preachers took any active part in opposing the recent segregation ordinances in this city. They neither contributed time nor money. Of course this is no time for bickering or quarelling over the past, otherwise we would give the names of every one of this class of men and who helped in the fight. But on the other hand, we are making this plea, "Let by gones be by gones;" let us forget petty differences; let all who would do the greatest good to the greatest number; get behind that well organized movement, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. ***Let us get busy. Let us wake up.***

SEGREGATION

The Dallas Express 5/1/16

CONSTITUTES A SERIOUS LOCAL QUESTION—THE SEPARATION OF THE TWO RACES BY A FEW DESIGNING MEN—PROVING TO BE A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Below we append a news note taken from the Evening Journal of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1916. It says:

The City Commission and members of Deere Park Improvement League exchanged views on the subject of proposed race segregation at a meeting of the League at the Rusk School last night.

The gist of the Commission's position is that the question is an important one and that all light possible should be thrown on the subject before final action is taken. The board does not desire to pass an ordinance which would be held unconstitutional finally, it was pointed out. But it is a problem which will have to be solved soon, it was agreed.

Members of the League said encroachment of the Negro is lessening the value of their property and they want some action taken. They contend a segregation ordinance would be legal if a "Jim Crow" law for street cars is valid. They expressed every confidence in the ability and integrity of the board.

Mayor Lindsley and Commissioners Lang, Cason and Winfrey spoke for the city. Other speakers who discussed the subject were Elmer L. Scott, Director of Public Welfare; W. M. Connor and G. B. Spurgin, both former Union soldiers; the Rev. J. H. Snow, pastor of Haskell Avenue Baptist Church; former City Commissioners R. R. Nelms and S. B. Scott, Joe E. Lawther, County Commissioner Jim Miller, Matt L. Cobb and Sam Nesbitt.

(One will glean from the above lines that the Mayor and Commissioners are seeking for light in this matter in order that they may act right. The light they need is the Golden Rule, which says: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." The 24,000 Negroes and the 100,000 white people who live in Dallas, can well afford to let well enough alone. For some three hundred years the two races have lived in America without necessity of laws, prescribing in which block this man or that man shall live in city, or on which hill or in which valley, this man or that man, shall live in country districts, and the necessity is still not apparent. What Dallas needs is not separation and division but harmony and union. What white men and black men in Dallas need is a division of the bad from the good, the worthless from the worthy, the industrious from the loafing element; allowing character to be the best test rather than race. This is the segregation that is worth while—the segregation for which all decent men can well afford to stand).

CONTRIBUTORS TO SEGREGATION FUND

St Louis Argus

ARGUS SECURES SUPPOSED LIST

2/18/16.

CONTAINS NAMES OF PROMINENT MEN WITH AMOUNTS RANGING FROM $20 TO $5,000 MARKED PAID. LIST APPARENTLY ONLY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL. SEVERAL WITHOUT ADDRESSES. MANY "CASH" DONATIONS

A list of supposed contributors to the campaign now in progress to secure segregation has been turned over to The Argus. It consists of three sheets under the head of the United Welfare Association and affiliated organizations. It is apparent that the list represents but a small percentage of those who subscribed, and indicates that the canvassers have secured a large sum. The names are in different handwritings, and all the amounts mentioned are marked "paid." Among the most prominent names are: D. D. Walker, of Ely Walker D. G. Co., $5,000; Rolla Wells, former mayor of St. Louis, $150; Robert H. Stockton, of Majestic Range Co., $500; G. H. Walker, $500; A. E. Dann of Simmons Hardware Co., $100; A. B. Hart, 19 Portland Pl., $100; F. M. Curlee, lawyer, $25.

The name Paul Brown appears twice, in different handwriting, for $100 each. F. M. Crulee was the Democratic nominee for president of the Board of Aldermen in 1915. There are several names without addresses, and many entries simply signed "Cash." Twenty dollars is the lowest amount subscribed.

The evident fact that several of the contributors have hid their identity bears out the Argus' statement, in an editorial February 4, that "a still hunt" was being made by the United Welfare Association to secretly stab the Negro in the dark. Contributors to the fund haven't the backbone to come out in the open.

What Prejudice Will Do

D. D. Walker, president of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, was the author of an article dealing with some phases of Negro civilization, which appeared on the first page of the Republic in July, 1914. It was erratic, and showed a warped and biased mind. It denounced the Negro as the chief of all social evils, a positive menace to white civilization in this country. So deep is his prejudice against the Negro, that the Welfare crowd found him an easy victim and "touched him" for $5,000. There is little doubt that the originators of this nefarious measure got their inspiration from prejudice, and that prejudice can be traced in the minds of all who are assisting to promote it.

A BLOW THAT WILL REBOUND

Segregation carried three to one in St. Louis last Tuesday. It was a slap in the face, delivered, in part, by many of our so-called dear friends. St. Louis seceded from the great constellation of the anti-Jim Crow and anti-segregation cities. St. Louis, the gem of the Middle West and the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, fell in line in the retrogressive march of the backward cities, like Louisville, Baltimore and Richmond. How, under such conditions, can she expect to maintain her place as the fourth city of the great nation? Cleveland does not segregate, nor does Los Angeles, nor Pittsburgh.

Now St. Louis has put the stigma on herself as a segregation city, which brings her down to the level of a backward city, or a Russian city, which makes no progress for a hundred years. Men of enterprise and means do not invest in cities where caste predominates.

The Negro did his best to defeat segregation; he cast a large vote, but his white friends failed to come and aid him as was promised and expected. Some of those who failed to do their duty will have a black line run through their names.

However, the fight has just begun. We shall fight segregation to the court of last resort, and then, if we fail there, we shall hammer on until the second sober thought of the American people shall react, and the Constitution of the United States is made supreme in carrying out its command that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." This must be done, or our national Constitution will be pronounced a lie. "Get together." Let that be a cry of the American Negro. Get your dollars together; get your votes together; get your energies together; get your business together and march as a solid phalanx in the battle for your civil, civic, business, educational and political rights. The St. Louis Argus 3/3/16.

The strongest and most effective organization devoted to the defense of the right and denunciation of the defense of the wrong, so far as the Negro is concerned, is the "National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People." It is composed of good men from both races. Let us join it, make it a national power, so that when it speaks the Republic will know that millions of people are behind it.

We can do little without unity. It is in unity our strength resides.

This segregation struck the Negro a blow, a great force, but, as Doctor Johnson says, "You need always estimate the force of a blow by its rebound." It will be the rebound when it returns that will make men see how they endanger their own liberties when they strike down the rights of the Negro, or the rights of any other element of American citizenship.

NEGRO FAMILIES IN NEW SECTION

Residents in West 143d Street Near Lenox Avenue Say They Are Forced to Move.

Forty families moved in the last few days from three six story apartment houses in West 143d street near Lenox avenue and six more will vacate early to-morrow to make way for negroes who rented the rooms on a monthly agreement. Residents of the block from Lenox to Seventh avenue are so indignant that they are preparing to move to other parts of the city. Some of the dwellers are bound by yearly leases, but they say they hope to find a loophole to break the agreements without becoming involved in an action. Those who are month to month tenants will vacate their rooms as soon as moving vans can be obtained.

Storekeepers say that by the end of next month they expect fewer than one hundred families remaining of the estimated eight hundred now residing on the block. In the last two years negro invasions have been looked upon as commonplace by residents of blocks north of 135th street and east of Lenox avenue, the growing population of the negroes giving ample warning that homes must be found. According to the police of the West 135th street station, there are upward of eighty thousand negroes in Harlem. From 131st street to 139th street east to the Harlem River, with Seventh avenue as a western boundary, the population is made up of negroes. A dozen other blocks scattered above that section also house negroes.

Residents of the newly entered section have only one topic of conversation—how to find moving vans enough for all.

Several tenants said they were moving because they were asked to pay increased rent, and they asserted each resident was in a similar position. Increases of from $20 to $30 a month were asked in one flat, it was said. Negroes are paying the advanced prices, it was learned.

NEGRO GIVEN MONEY TO LEAVE FORSYTH CO., GA.

(Special to The New York Age.)

CUMMING, GA.—Alonzo Cobb, a colored man, was arrested at Gainesville and brought to this town charged with horse stealing. A white man was also arrested. At the hearing it developed that Cobb was innocent, but the white man was held under $2000 bond.

Negroes are not allowed in Forsyth county, and Cobb found himself the only member of his race in this community. But the whites were not willing to have him remain. So the men in the court room made up a purse, hired an automobile and appointed a committee to escort Cobb safely back to his home.

New York Age 3/17/16

Segregation – 1916

JUDGE DYER'S GREAT DECISION

The decision by Judge D. P. Dyer of the U. S. District Court rendered Monday, enjoining the segregation measures of St. Louis, was like rolling away the stone from the sepulchre and letting the Christ of our political and civil liberties arise. Judge Dyer belongs to the Old Guard of our moral and political heroes, who, in the reorganization of our government, made the laws that destroyed racialism and localism and broadened the constitutional propositions that gave citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and declared that "No State shall enact or enforce a law abridging the immunities and privileges of citizens of the United States." St Louis Argus,

The XIV Amendment, which includes this clause, was written by Senator John B. Henderson, senator from Missouri, who was a co-worker with D. P. Dyer in the Republican party and an associate in the same law firm.

It was meet that one should help make the law and that the other should interpret and administer it, and it was still more meet and proper that both should have fought for the success of the army that bore these principles upon its banners.

The Judge in his decision took occasion to give side stops to all the bugbears that frightened small-minded men on the social, racial questions. He ignored such bogies as groundless fears that he had heard chattered around for fifty years, and reduced the propositions argued before him down to one question, and said simply, with emphasis, that under the Constitution the Negro was entitled to the same rights as the white man. "The Negro does not want social equality," said the Judge. "He wants the same rights before the law."

The Judge knew quite well, as we all know, that neither the white man nor the Negro can get social equality by appealing to the law. It must be obtained by individual, mutual consent. Social equality is social mutuality. The Negro wants equality before the law; equality in the court house, not equality in the home; equality on the street, in common carriers, on the highways and in public institutions, not in clubs and fraternities.

Just at this hour in our history in America, when lynching Negroes is running wild; when Jim Crowism is creeping farther and farther northward; when segregation is becoming a fad and the non-racial laws of our national Constitution are violated in the little and big cities with impunity, it is very gratifying to have a "new Daniel come to judgment," and hear the voice of Judge D. P. Dyer ring the alarm, throw the banner of law and liberty to the breeze and call upon the nation to stand up for the rights of all men without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Our personal estimation of Judge Dyer has been ratified by his decision on segregation. His position from early manhood was fearlessly on the side of right. He was always "yours to be counted on." He has kept his oath of office; he has the courage of his convictions and will not allow racial prejudices to swerve him from the path of right.

We do not care to indulge in enconiums on a judge, but there are not many of Judge Dyer's type, and hence there will be no surfeit of praises. Anyway, the Negro people of Missouri and the nation are overjoyed with his decision on segregation, and, if the praises and prayers of ten million people are worth anything in the sight of God, these praises and prayers are ascending to the throne of God today commendably blended with the name of Judge D. P. Dyer, asking that the choicest blessings in the cornucopia of God's plentifulness may descend in showers upon his head. "Sound the loud cymbals over Egypt's dark sea!"

VOTE DOWN SEGREGATION 2/11/16

[The following editorial by William M. Reedy was published in the February 4 issue of "The Mirror."] St Louis Argus

Segregation of the Negroes of the City of St. Louis is to be submitted to a vote of the people. I hope it will be defeated. 2/11/16 Dividing people into classes is repulsive to the spirit of this country. Socially it is done by automatic process beyond community control. There should be no segregation by means of law. The evil of such action is infinitely greater than any injury to a comparatively small property interest in the city. Not only would such action be a denial of fundamental rights, but it would operate to subject the Negroes to extortionate rents for homes in the only regions in which they could live. It would operate also as a detriment to the advancement of the Negro, for it would legally brand him as a helot hopeless of recognition either as a citizen or as a human being. It would not materially or permanently improve regions whence the Negro may be driven, since, generally speaking, now, the neighborhoods into which Negroes move have begun to deteriorate before the Negroes put in their appearance. The Negro is not a bad citizen; only his worst representatives are offensive, and they are in the minority. Segregation will tend to lower the quality of the Negro, to drive him down to the semi-servile status of a proscribed man, back again towards the slave-pen stage of his social and political history. To the right-thinking American the Negro's human rights are more important than any property rights supposedly imperiled by his settlement in certain parts of the town. If we disregard the rights of the Negro we open up the way to every conceivable disregard of the rights of any body of white people who may be for some reason of race or creed objectionable to some temporary majority. We owe it to ourselves, even more than to him, to be just to the Negro. We will only hurt ourselves by embodying contempt and hatred of him in our laws. Vote down segregation!

TWO WRONGS DON'T MAKE ONE RIGHT.

St Louis Argus 2/11/16

"Two wrongs don't make one right." To deprive a white man of the right to live in a block where the majority of the residents are Negroes does not make it right to deprive a Negro of the right to live in a block where the majority of the residents are white. First, the city or state has no right to deprive a white man from living wherever he has, by purchase or contract, obtained the right to occupy a dwelling. Because a white man has been robbed, even by his own consent, does not make it right to rob a Negro. This segregation involves nearly all kinds of harrassing contradictions and inconsistencies. Followed in its tendency it would cut up St. Louis into all kinds of ugly and unsightly blocks. We would have Irish blocks, Italian blocks, Negro blocks, Jew blocks, Greek blocks, etc. All races seek congeniality in their surroundings, and, hence, they naturally, in their cruder conditions, congeal and condense here and there in "patches;" but the American idea of general education is rapidly blending these racial differences, and races break out from their habitats and the imprisonment produced by their lower tendencies and seek higher environments. Segregation means to cut such opportunities off and force races to remain in conditions where opportunities for advancement are the least.

But you might as well try to dam the Nile with bull rushes as to choke the aspirations of the human soul for something higher. Repressive laws like segregation may last for awhile, but the evil effect will soon become apparent and the promoters of such legislation will go down to their graves wrapped up in the winding sheets of their own infamy.

THE ONE BIG NEWSPAPER

St. Louis Argus 2/18/16

The Post-Dispatch has proved itself the one big newspaper, in the eyes of St. Louisans. Its fairness and outspoken championship of justice has particularly endeared it to the Negro in the fight against segregation. Unlike its contemporaries, who have published articles supporting this nefarious measure, it has been broad and unbiased, defending the right and exposing the wrong. It is verifying the platform of its great founder, which says in part: "never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

For these principles the Negro will ever remember and appreciate the Post-Dispatch.

The St. Louis Argus 2/18/16

A SHOCKING DISAPPOINTMENT

The election Tuesday in its results was a shocking disappointment. It has cast a deep gloom over the Negro; it lessens his faith in the white American's love of fair play; it causes the Negro to look upon the declaration of inalienable rights in our Constitution as a "glittering generality;" it causes him to regard the constitutional guaranty of "equal protection of the law" as "a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal," and the many laws granting citizenship to the Negro as monumental lies. St. Louis Argus 2/25/16

Segregation is barbarous enough, as despotic as Russia, but its sequences endanger every right guaranteed to the Negro. Jim Crowism, disenfranchisement, the right to the public use of the streets, the unrestricted right to testimony and to plead in the courts; the rights of ownership, to buy, sell or dispose of property without restraint; all and more follow in the footsteps of segregation. They can plainly see that segregation is a breeder of proscription; in the line it runs, it means the denationalization of the Negro.

Cry out against it all the time; denounce it, expose it, organize against it; for every sentiment of honor and manly fraternity utters an indignant protest against it

The New York News 3/9/16

SEGREGATION IN ST. LOUIS

Read to the Age 3/9/16

Northward the star of race hatred slowly wends its way. St. Louis now places a premium upon the progress of colored people by Jim Crowing them in their homes. Russia is relenting and releasing and repenting its segregation of the Jews. America is exulting and tightening in its chains of colorphobia. The city of St. Louis will now systematically neglect the sanitation and the progress of its black home districts. Their schools will be overlooked. Their policeing will be sporadic and cowering. St. Louis thinks it is a wise economy she is "putting over" at the expense of her progressive home purchasing colored citizens. But contagious disease and death follow faulty sewerage and sanitation. Contagious disease and death draw no color line. An illiterate, untrained generation follows poor schooling, just as ignorance curses a nation. Vice and crime awake when policemen and justice sleep. Trouble will follow in the wake of Jim Crowed black St. Louis. In the days to come St. Louis even as Warsaw may repent her race baiting. Yet the colored men of St. Louis will be less than men if they tolerate this new Jim Crow order. We urge them to take the matter to the highest court of the land. You will find not only all your race, but legions of white friends coming to your rescue. Stand, ye men-like men and Americans. Fight segregation by any and all means necessary to the bitter end!

Segregation—1916

St. Louis Post Dispatch

FEB 10 1916

SEGREGATION'S LEGAL PHASES.

The proposed segregation ordinance provides that if a white person owns property in a St Louis city block in which 75 per cent of all the residents are negroes, he shall be denied the highest of all privileges which ownership of property confers, the privilege of occupancy.

Similarly, it denies the same privilege to the negro owner of property in a block in which 75 per cent of the residents are white persons.

Manifestly, such an invasion of vital citizenship prerogatives and interference with accepted principles, which, if subject at all to interference, belong to a higher than the municipal jurisdiction, is a decidedly ambitious undertaking to be attempted by a mere city ordinance.

The segregation plan is condemned as impolitic, inexpedient, inhumane, as a barrier to progress and as likely to aggravate race evils and to impose unjust burdens on the more handicapped of the two races.

From the standpoint of its legal merits only, it is still more to be condemned.

The analogy of separate schools for negro children is cited. But because a so-called segregation in education, which the Missouri State Constitution specifically authorizes and in fact makes mandatory, is as a matter of course upheld by the courts, does it follow that a discrimination in property rights which the State Constitution not only does not authorize, but impliedly condemns would be upheld?

In pursuance of their authority to regulate railroads, the states have passed Jim Crow laws providing under penalty distinctive quarters for the two races on steam and electric utilities. But because exercise of powers in respect to these enactments is held valid, does it follow that an enactment prohibiting negroes from owning stock in a railroad or enjoying without discrimination the full benefits of such ownership would be held valid?

Is it not apparent that this proposed ordinance rests on an entirely different legal basis from past enactments cited as justifying its passage? Is it safe to assume that its infringement of fundemental rights will be vindicated by judicial decisions on mere police power regulations?

In the bill of rights of the Missouri Constitution, Section 4 of Article II is called the "enjoyment of property" clause. It has been held that this clause is not violated by a great variety of regulations for preventing fires, conserving health and promoting comfort in congested areas. For instance, it is not violated by a law punishing an owner who permits weeds to grow on his premises.

But what definition of "enjoyment of property" would permit an owner to be excluded from his own premises and denied those vital elements in ownership, occupancy and use? This truly would be exercising police powers with a vengeance.

State courts of Maryland and Kentucky are said to have sustained segregation laws. But no Federal court has ever sustained such an enactment. And when a Federal court does sustain one, an explicit clause of a Federal Constitution will be so distorted as to negative its former meaning. That is the clause which says that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

It may be that legal means exist of meeting by indirection the grave problem which segregation is designed to solve.

But in the form proposed St. Louis is as much out of its depth in trying to legislate on the subject as it would be if it tried to legislate on the tariff or on the qualifications for suffrage.

Credit Unions and "Time Prices"

1-29-16

BUT this Division of Markets and Rural Coöperation I have been discussing doesn't stop here. There are three factors in profitable farming—economical production, economical marketing, and economical credit—and this Division is concerning itself with both the last two problems. It is assisting in the establishment of credit unions or farmers' savings and loan associations all over the state, and I know no new movement affecting North Carolina agriculture more promising than this. The work has already outgrown the general officers of the Department and arrangements have been made for assigning it to a whole-time officer, an efficient young man with experience both in farming and banking.

I understand your last session passed a credit union act but made no provision to encourage and assist their formation. That is to say, it set up a piece of machinery without arranging for power to operate it, a defect which I hope this session will remedy.

Progressive Farmer

In considering this question of short-time credits, moreover, gentlemen, I should be untrue to the thousands of struggling poor in South Carolina; I should be untrue to the feelings implanted in me by Him who has declared that He will hear "the needy when he crieth, the poor also, and him that hath no helper"; I should be untrue even to the memories of my own youth when growing up I saw my own flesh and blood crushed by the iniquitous burden of "time prices", if I did not call your attention to the blight and shame with which this system curses our whole Southland. For it is a shame that states which solemnly declare that 6 or 8 per cent interest per annum is enough and all above that is usury, yet permit the neediest and most defenseless portion of all our population to be charged rates of 60 to 80 per cent per annum in the form of "time prices." When I printed a blank in The Progressive Farmer about September 1 asking subscribers in South Carolina and other states to report the difference between cash prices and time prices, the replies that came to us from South Carolina—typical of those that came from every state—averaged the following results:

SOUTH CAROLINA

Article	Average Cash Price	Average Time Price	Increase Per Cent
Corn, bushel	$1.02	$1.235	21.08
Flour, sack	1.97	2.25	14.21
Hay, ton	20.50	25.50	24.39
Meal, bushel	1.0722	1.2944	20.72
Oats, bushel	.6436	.7936	23.31
Lard, pound	.1037	.1343	29.51
Sugar, pound	.0672	.0833	23.96
Molasses, gallon	.4364	.6020	38.16

Now what does this mean? It means that the average difference between "time prices" and cash prices was 24 per cent; or if the average time price account runs four months, interest was at the rate of 73 per cent per annum. Or if the average time price account runs as long as six months, which I do not believe, the rate would still be over 48 per cent, or six times as high a rate charged the struggling poor as the state says bankers and money-lenders shall charge the rich. Something should be done about this. Either the merchants' crop lien should be wiped out root and branch, or else time prices should be limited to not more than 1 per cent a month.

2 March 1916

FOR A NEGRO GHETTO.

What can be done in the way of stirring up race prejudice is shown by the success of the real-estate interests of St. Louis in carrying by popular vote measures providing for the segregation of negroes. The population of that city in 1910 was 687,000, the negroes numbering less than 44,000. With a total poll of 130,000 at the election of 1912, only 69,000 voters divided on this question Tuesday—52,000 to 17,000.

Of the two ordinances carried, one prohibits negroes or whites from residing in blocks occupied entirely by the opposite race. The other makes the same restrictions upon blocks in which 75 per cent. of the residents are of one race. Obviously the purpose of these enactments is to establish a geographical color line, regardless of personal and property rights, which no black man can pass. If sustained, they will embody in law restrictions hitherto enforced only by the will of individuals at their own cost and never to the injury of anybody else.

After a defeat or two in the State courts, Baltimore is trying this experiment. In Washington a similar enterprise is under way without legal sanction. San Francisco attempted the same thing with reference to the Chinese and was halted by a Federal Judge. But while the United States Supreme Court has ruled on grandfather constitutions, the new slavery of peonage and Jim Crow sleeping and dining cars, it has not yet reached a case of segregation.

The St. Louis ordinances are said in their preambles to be "for the prevention of ill-feeling and conflict between the races." They might more truthfully be described as intended to promote hatred and difficulty and to deprive black men of property, liberty and hope.

WHAT THE STATE OWES ITS SUBJECTS.

Journal — Evidently

In theory, and to a large extent, in fact, the State is a great mother to all its inhabitants, and as such, should give each loyal subject due protection of life, property and opportunity in return for the support contributed for its well being. Without the reciprocal duty and allegiance, it could not exist. For years in the South, since men like Wade Hampton, the lamented, have been succeeded by men like Tillman, there has been a systematic curtailment of the rights of Negroes. Not content with the disfranchising scheme, bolder steps have been taken, with the result that from the denial of the suffrage privileges, the sacred line of human rights has been destroyed. Stripped from prejudice, all men, under conditions and environments became plain men. Legislative proscription is simply a device to strike a cowardly blow at a weaker brother, who on account of his disorganized condition, cannot resent it. It is another case of a strong man tying the hands of his victim and beating him to death. We assert again and again, that the obnoxious segregation laws, were never necessary. The Negro has to a large extent lost his racial identity, but is that any fault of his? Years ago, when the segregation

propaganda had not been thought of, colored people of this section bought property, built homes and colonized in Huntersville and Barboursville. The direct cause of this was, because the Negro, like the Jew, Italians, Chinese, Japanese and other dissimilar races in the minority, wanted to live and be among themselves. This was a personal desire and no law could have driven them there in such large numbers. Men will seek their kind as a rule as well as water its level. While not admitting our inferiority, we contend that laws regulating, or attempting to regulate social conditions, will always ultimately fail, simply because they are conceived in the diseased womb of prejudice. When God made the great oceans, fields and forests, filling them with millions of their denizens, each sought his kind and we are yet to hear of the mackerel mating or attempting to mate with the shad or octopus; nor the crow with the dove. No Negro wants to live in Ghent, but he wants to live under the same protection of the city that is afforded the residents there. He needs his streets paved; sewers laid, lights and his sanitary environments bettered. To receive his taxes, his devotion and loyalty without having these, is receiving money and returning no value. The old bugaboo so long flaunted in the face of intelligence should be buried forever, sharing the fate of the bloody shirt. Do not divert the real issue. Give the Negro a man's opportunity to be a man and the right to occupy a place in the sun of a man's chance.

JERSEY COLORED ORGANIZATIONS FORM FEDERAT'N

The New York News

Every County Represented In State-Wide Convention In

Call to Put Down Segregation and Discrimination and to Unite Various Bodies for Common Good.

3/9/16.

TRAVIS ELECTED PRES'T; —TWO MEETINGS YEARLY

Newark, N. J., March 8. — With almost every county in the State represented, and with a roster of delegates from all lines of endeavor, the Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey was organized in Newark on March 5. When the time for opening the convention had arrived what was undoubtedly the most representative throng of men ever met in the State for like purposes were gathered in the convention hall. The convention was called to order by the temporary chairman, Hamilton Travis, of Orange. The trend of the times, he stated, demanded that the colored people effect a State-wide organization to contend against segregation and discrimination; to encourage enterprise among our people, we must unite our forces. No better vehicle for this purpose is to be found than the federation of our civic, fraternal and literary organizations and we hope to establish here today an organization that will command the respect of blacks and whites. Reference by the temporary chairman to the fact that the colored people should demand and fight for representation in the State Legislature was greeted with applause. The proceedings of the meetings of the temporary committee were approved. Resolutions were adopted endorsing House Bill No. 201, now before the Legislature, entitled, An Act to prohibit acts tending to incite race riot or race hatred, and pledging the organizations represented to oppose the ambitions of any of the lawmakers who should oppose or hinder the passage of the measure. After the adoption of a constitution the following officers were elected: Hamilton Travis, president; George E. Bates, grand secretary of the Elks, first vice-president; Dr. I. A. Lawrence, of Elizabeth, second vice-president; J. Gunnell, of Bayonne, third vice-president; J. E. Sadler, editor of the Eastern Observer, secretary; Mrs. S. Mitchell, of Montclair, assistant secretary; Dr. J. L. Baxter, of Orange, treasurer, and Dr. George A. Cannon, of Jersey City, chairman of the executive committee. The Federation is to meet semi-annually. Considerable sentiment was developed in the convention for Trenton as the next meeting place.

Among those present as delegates representing active organizations were: Thomas Ware of Englewood, A. T. Williams, Profs. B. T. Harvey, Jas. N. Fitzgerald of Lakewood, J. A. Huggs of Paterson, Ferdinand Gregory of Morristown, Samuel Branch of Bayonne, Dr. Edward Terry of Atlantic City, Dr. J. E. Proctor of Princeton, William Thompson of Weehawken, B. O. Harris of Nutley, Counsellor J. H. Penn of Passaic, W. H. Jones and A. Black of Asbury Park, P. Mercer of Camden, E. H. Pender of Trenton, James Tisdale, J. H. Hudspeth, Percy Taylor and Robert Travis of East Orange, Dr. W. C. Roane, J. G. Atkinson, C. E. Travis, Ernest Johnson and W. R. Lomax of Orange, W. H. Simmons, H. M. Brown, Counsellor Travis, A. Spraggins and A. R. Mayo of Jersey City, C. M. Brown, Asa Bryant, Granville Johnson, R. Stewart, Counsellor Oliver Randolph and James Tyler of Newark, Mrs. E. A. Blakey, Thomas Tibbs, W. E. Jackson and Mrs. S. L. Mitchell of Montclair.

The Federation endorsed the budget of $123,000 for Bordentown Industrial School, and appointed a committee to go to Trenton on Tuesday morning in the interest of the bill, which committee is also to appear before the appropriation committee in the interest of Bordentown School.

Star

St. Louis, Mo.

APR 18

DYER ENJOINS CITY ORDINANCES ON SEGREGATION

Judge Grants Temporary Injunction and Hints He Will Make It Permanent After Supreme Court Decision.

DECLARES HE VOTED AGAINST BOTH LAWS

Believes Them Unconstitutional and Says Negro Is Entitled to Rights the Same as Any White Man.

Judge Dyer of the United States District Court, today issued a temporary injunction restraining the city from enforcing the two segregation ordinances, adopted by the voters at the recent special election.

In doing this he said he only made the order temporary because the United States Supreme Court now has under consideration the constitutionality of the Louisville segregation ordinances upon which St. Louis' ordinances were based. He added, however, that in his opinion the ordinances are illegal and void and said that a careful study of the ordinances adopted by St. Louis and Louisville had convinced him that they were essentially different in many vital respects.

Judge Dyer, in handing down his decision, announced that he had voted against the adoption of the ordinances. After he had left the bench and was on his way to his chambers a crowd of approximately 125 negroes stopped him in the corridor of the Federal Building and insisted upon shaking his hand.

The negroes during the arguments of counsel for the city and those asking for the injunction had occupied the spectators' benches in the courtroom. There was only one white spectator.

"NEGRO ENTITLED TO RIGHTS."

"There is only one legal question before the court," he said in handing down his decision, "and that is the validity of the two ordinances. While my opinion as a citizen does not figure in these proceedings I want to say that I swore nine years ago when I took office to administer justice to the rich and poor alike. I have tried to do this and while I know I have made many mistakes—at least I have tried.

"We have all heard of this fear of intermarriage between the negroes and the white race. We heard that fifty years ago, and I don't believe it now any more than I did then when the question of liberating the slaves was up.

"The negro is entitled to the same consideration and the same rights as is a white man. And, gentlemen, it would be a shame for me not to administer justice to them. The negro doesn't want social equality. He wants the same rights before the law as the white man and he should have them.

"As a citizen I cast my vote against the adoption of these ordinances, because I did not believe in them—and I don't now as a jurist. In granting this temporary restraining order I say 'temporary' only because the United States Supreme Court has the Louisville ordinances before it.

ORDINANCES DIFFER.

"When I heard that that matter was before the Supreme Court I wrote to the clerk of the court and requested him to send me the briefs filed in the case. He did so and a careful study of these and the other facts presented have convinced me that the Louisville ordinances and the St. Louis ones are different in vital respects."

Previous to the arguments in the case attorneys for the city had requested Judge Dyer to hold the hearing in abeyance until the Supreme Court should decide the Louisville cases.

Judge Dyer refused to do this at the time and ordered the arguments to proceed.

City Counselor Daues and Attorneys E. Paul Griffin and Sherman Steele appeared for the city, while the principal arguments for the opponents were made by Wells H. Blodgett, Isaac H. Llonberger, Frederick Judson and George B. Webster.

AFRO-AMERICANS EXPECT DEFINITE ANSWERS TO THEIR PETITION ON SEGREGATION THIS WEEK—NEW CALVARY CHURCH COMPLETED—JUDGE E. I. SADLER HERE—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BRANCH ORGANIZED.

4/22/16

Oklahoma City, Okla., Rumor has it that segregation ordinances of Oklahoma City will not be enforced pending the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on the ordinances of Louisville, Ky., recently argued before the said court. The Afro-Americans expect a definite answer to their petition today. The exterior of Calvary Baptist church is almost completed. Dr. B. J. F. Westbrooks is the efficient pastor. Hon. Coody Johnson, a director of the Black Panther Oil Co., rated in Bradstreet at about $200,000, visited our city and the city offices of the Black Panther Oil Co. last week. Mr. Johnson as a native, a lawyer and an Alumnus of Lincoln University, Pa. Judge E. I. Sadler of Guthrie, was in the city last week on legal business. Incidently, Judge E. I. Sadler is director of Springvale Oil and Gas Co., whose leases are in the Healdston field near Ardmore, Okla. On Wednesday night of this week, the Afro-Americans of this city will organize a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Atty. Wm. Harrison served on the memorial program of a white jurist, B. F. Burwell. His eloquent and reminiscences cited were indeed impressive. The white bar was not disappointed in Harrison.

INJUNCTION DISMISSED

Chicago Defender

4/3/16

Dallas, Tex., April 28.—The injunction issued March 11 against David G. Hall at the instance of I. T. Denuty and ninety-seven other property owners and residents in Hawpes Homestead addition to prohibit erection of cabins for race people on eight lots in the addition was voluntarily dismissed yesterday afternoon on application of the plaintiffs in Forty-Fourth District court. The injunction had been issued following the filing of a petition which recited that the segregation charter amendment of the city of Dallas was to be voted upon April 4 and that erection of Negro cabins before that time would exempt the property from any race provision that might be enacted. When the case was called yesterday morning the hearing was set for the afternoon. At that time, however, Attorney J. C. Muse offered a motion to dismiss the injunction on the ground that the property lies outside the city limits and could not be effected by a city segregation ordinance. The statement then was made that annexation might occur, but Attorney Muse said the court should consider conditions as they exist and not speculate upon the future. At this time Judge Muse remarked that the plaintiff could scarcely ask an injunction based on something the next legislature might enact. The argument was not further pursued at that time, but when the case was called in the afternoon the dismissal was asked by the plaintiff without prejudice and ordered.

Segregation – 1916

NEGRO-SEGREGATION IN ST. LOUIS

FOR SEVERAL DAYS before the people of St. Louis voted to segregate the negroes of the city, so the dispatches informed us, negro girls and women handed out circulars on the streets bearing a cartoon depicting a white man driving a negro before him and lashing his bare back, with the inscription "Back to slavery." And now that the two ordinances embodying segregation have been carried by a three-to-one vote, in a centrally located city of 700,000 inhabitants, the New York *Evening Post* alludes ironically to "the two watchwords of democracy—emancipation and segregation," and the New York *World* deplores the attempt "to deprive black men of property, liberty, and hope." In St. Louis, *The Globe-Democrat* regrets the victory of the "overwhelming forces of power, interest, and prejudice." But the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* observes that "the separation or segregation of the races" which "prevails generally through the South" on cars, boats, and in public places "has caused no special injury to any one," and "has unquestionably tended to prevent friction between the races when traveling, which of old frequently developed into serious disturbances and what were called 'race-riots.'"

In St. Louis, the segregation-ordinances were actively supported by real-estate interests and a body called the United Welfare Association, while the opposition was led by the Citizens' Antinegro-Segregation Committee. As both ordinances were adopted by the voters acting under a State initiative and referendum law, the more stringent one is to become effective. It forbids negroes to move into blocks in which as many as 75 per cent. of the occupants are white, and prohibits "the use by negroes in 'white' or 'mixed' blocks of any building or part of a building for a church, dance-hall, school, theater, or place of assemblage for negroes." The defeated side will ask an injunction to restrain the city authorities from putting the ordinances into effect, and will carry cases to the highest courts to test their constitutionality. "While the United States Supreme Court has ruled on grandfather constitutions, the new slavery of peonage, and Jim Crow sleeping- and dining-cars, it has not yet reached a case of segregation," the New York *World* reminds us. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* does not believe the ordinances will survive the test of the courts; and if they do, it does not look for a solution of the racial problems they were planned to meet, for these problems "must be solved on a sounder basis of justice and liberty and with a broader spirit of humanity than are embodied in these measures."

The segregation-campaign seems quite insincere to a writer in the St. Louis *Labor*, who says:

"If the value of property would increase every time a negro family would move into a block, every agent and property-owner in town, almost without exception, would be 'baiting the nigger' to move into the house where a rent-sign is seen.

"The education of the negro, and providing him with proper means for a living, are more worthy of the thought of good people than to crowd him into conditions where life is unbearable. Crowding him back into the alleys and slums will not make for a better condition for the white man than for the black man."

WELL DONE, ST. LOUIS!

THE great city of St. Louis has voted three to one that hereafter negroes shall not move into blocks in which seventy-five per cent or more of the houses are occupied by whites, and that whites shall not move into blocks in which seventy-five per cent or more of the houses are occupied by negroes.

This is excellent as far as it goes, but why stop there? Would it not be a good plan to reserve the streets in which over seventy-five per cent of the traffic is white entirely to whites, and the streets, if there be any, in which over seventy-five per cent of the traffic is colored to the colored? If this works without injustice or friction, then St. Louis might pass an ordinance requiring the two races to eat different food, to wear different styles of clothes, and to think different thoughts.

We respectfully suggest that the fair city of St. Louis send a commission to India to investigate and report on the admirable caste system prevailing there. It will evidently need all the light it can get in working out the broad and humane policy it has now begun.

ST LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT

JAN 22 1916

THE SEGREGATION QUESTION.

Passage by the Board of Aldermen of the appropriation bill for the segregation election makes it fairly certain that the people of St. Louis will be called upon to settle that issue on the 29th of February. It is time therefore to begin giving consideration to the questions it involves. The restrictions proposed in the two alternative measures to be voted on at this election are purely social in their nature. There is no property right involved. It is a question of residence, a fixing of racial boundaries, an effort to make domiciliary separation a matter of law rather than one of custom. It is an outgrowth of the same antagonistic feeling that established separate public schools in St. Louis, and generally throughout the South, and compelled separate coaches on railroads in most of the Southern states. But there is something more in the issue to be presented here than the mere local restriction of residence. There are principles involved that rest at the foundation of the American system of government, the principles of equal rights, of equal opportunity, of complete equality under the law. With social customs, the law, as a rule, has no concern. Any man is free to choose his own associates, and any group of men may debar any other group from its society, without violation of the principles of democracy. But when it is proposed to put social customs upon the statute books, to take them out of the class of voluntary acts and make them compulsory, then arises the question of elemental rights and the maintenance of elemental principles of free and equal government.

Is the proposed segregation ordinance in violation of those rights and principles? That is the primary question for the consideration of the people of St. Louis. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States declares that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," and this prohibition is usually cited in the discussion of such issues as the present one. But the Supreme Court in interpreting this amendment has made a distinction between United States and state citizenship, holding that it applies only to the "privileges and immunities" granted by the federal constitution, and it overturned the civil rights act of 1875, which attempted to compel social regulations of equality within the states. To what extent a state or city may adopt such regulations is not yet clearly defined. The race segregation acts of other cities have not been passed upon by the supreme authority. In the absence of specific judicial ruling the constitutionality of the measure is an open question, and it becomes a matter for the voter to determine upon the basis of the general principles of right and fair play.

SEGREGATION.

Christian Recorder 3/2/16.

By a vote of 52,220 to 17,876 the two ordinances providing for segregation of the races in St. Louis were adopted last Tuesday. These ordinances provide that Negroes shall not move into blocks occupied wholly by whites, or in which 75 per cent. of the houses are occupied by whites, or vice versa. The bills provide, however, that servants are not affected, but may live in the house where they work, and that real estate ownership is not affected, a person being permitted to buy property wherever he can. Nor are the present residents affected. The bill affects only those who shall in the future attempt to move into colored or white neighborhoods.

The bills are evidently not for the good of St. Louis, as much as they are for the harm of the Negroes. The bill is not designed for the purpose of keeping the races apart. The sole purpose is to humiliate the progressive Negro. The bill will permit Negro servants to live in the same houses with whites, but will not permit a Negro merchant or minister to live in the same block.

We firmly believe the Negroes and all liberty-loving persons should fight the segregation ordinances. We cannot urge this too strongly. But, as in the case of the "Birth of a Nation," there are two things to be done: one is to fight, and the other is to build. The Negro is largely undesirable to the whites because he does not build, at least the white man thinks so. The Negro will move into a dilapidated house which the white man will not live in, and pay more rent for it than the white man paid when the house was in good condition, and he will boast that he lives in a "white neighborhood."

Now what we need to do is "to let down our buckets where we are," beautify the places where we live and make them more desirable. Learn from the Jews, who take often the worst in the city and make it the best.

Then the Negroes might gain something even from segregation, if they will learn to segregate their money in their own banks, and to segregate their grocery bills in their own groceries, etc. But even in places where Negroes are segregated they patronize the white grocers and the white banker and other white businesses.

Segregation will never be effectively fought until Negroes learn how to fight it with something more than protests. And the proper methods are less spectacular, but far more effective.

Newspaper Cutting Bureau of the World
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

TESTING RACE SEGREGATION LAW.

IN MÁNY CITIES where the negro population is large enough to justify it, ordinances will be passed segregating or separating the white and black races if the test case

now before the supreme court of the United States is upheld and such city laws are valid. The city laws that have been passed are practically the same as that now before the court, the case having originated at Louisville.

Negroes everywhere have opposed such laws, and will continue to oppose them until a final decision has been reached by the highest court. The regulations enacted into law in this city, St. Louis, Louisville and other cities make it unlawful for the two races to intermingle to a certain extent. Blacks are prohibited from living in blocks where the majority of the residents are white, and white persons may not live where the negroes have a larger population.

The ground on which protests have been made against this law is that it restricts the negro from owning a home where he may see fit. It also restrains the white man from making his home in certain localities. The intention of the law is to separate the races, and it will have that result after it has been in operation for a time.

Whether the supreme court upholds this law or not, it is one very much desired by the white residents of cities where the negro population is large.

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From CHRISTIAN REGISTER, BOSTON, MASS.

Address

Date APR 16 1916

THE enactment of an ordinance for the segregation of Negroes in St. Louis by a majority of over 34,000 votes will give much impetus to the movement that has acquired headway in several cities with a mixed population, but its significance is likely to be wrongly estimated. It is not so much a judgment of the real question at issue as it is an expression of the wish of most white people not to have colored residents in their neighborhood. The vital principle at stake, the right of citizens to hold and use their property with all the rights other citizens enjoy, is not decided. It is shown how undesirable it is to commit to a general election a decision which belongs to courts, and which cannot properly or intelligently be consummated by the public, especially under the influence of a prejudice. It shows that ignorance is not confined to the ignorant alone, for citizens of the higher class showed gross ignorance of the point at stake. Fortunately courts still exist, and competency is not quite overwhelmed by the landslide of mere mass. The *obiter dicta* of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in a decision just rendered upholding the constitutionality of the initiative, indicate positively and clearly what its judgment will be as to the rights of colored citizens under the law.

MORN'G GERMAN HEROLD

s: New York City

APR 12 1916

Ein „Ghetto" für die Neger.

Vor dem höchsten Gerichtshof des Landes wird gegenwärtig ein Fall von weittragendster Bedeutung verhandelt. In Louisville, Ky., hatten sie, ähnlich wie in anderen Städten, in denen die zahlreiche Negerbevölkerung ein schwieriges Problem darbietet, eine Verordnung erlassen, wonach es Farbigen verboten sein solle, in einem Häusergeviert zu wohnen, in denen die Mehrzahl der Bewohner Weiße sind. Dasselbe Verbot gilt für Personen der weißen Rassen mit Bezug auf Häusergeviert, wo in der Mehrzahl Neger wohnen. Und über dessen Verfassungsmäßigkeit wird jetzt verhandelt.

Es ist sicher, daß der Norden und Osten des Landes, wo die Negerbevölkerung in der verschwindenden Minderheit ist, das große Negerproblem des Südens nie wird verstehen können. Daher sind es gerade diese Landstriche, in denen die maßgebenden Kreise auf die Ungerechtigkeit einer solchen gewaltsamen Absonderung der Farbigen von Weißen hinweisen und entrüstet sich auf die schöne Theorie berufen, welche in der Verfassungsklausel von der Gleichheit aller Menschen vor dem Gesetz niedergelegt ist.

In Wirklichkeit wird auch im „theoretischen" Norden und Osten die Frage genau so scharf gehandhabt wie im Süden, und wo immer trotz allen Widerstandes es nicht verhindert werden kann, daß in einer Häuserreihe sich Neger ansiedeln, dort sinkt sofort der Werth des Grundeigenthums. So Mancher, der seinen Nachbarn einen Streich spielen wollte, drohte, er werde sein Eigenthum an Neger verkaufen oder vermiethen, und trieb so die Nachbarn zu Paaren oder — zum schleunigen Verkauf ihres Besitzes.

Jedenfalls darf man auf die Entscheidung des obersten Gerichtshofes in dieser Frage gespannt sein.

APR 3 1916

Segregation Laws and the Influences Behind Them.

It seems to us that our metropolitan contemporaries are becoming unduly excited over the decision of St. Louis to separate whites and blacks into definite zones—so that whites may not be compelled to live among negroes, or negroes among whites. "Obviously," exclaims the World, "the purpose of these enactments is to establish a geographical color line, regardless of personal and property rights, which no black man can pass." Obviously the purpose is nothing of the sort. Property rights are not invaded at all. Any St. Louis negro has the right now, as he had previously, to purchase, if he so desire and have the price, any piece of property in St. Louis that is on the market. It is conceivable that the mayor of the city might become the tenant of a negro. The purpose is to strangle the meanest system of blackmail that has yet been developed along technically legitimate lines. No other end is in view. In St. Louis, as in other cities, including New York, real estate speculators of the baser sort, white and black alike, often buy a piece of property in a neighborhood populated entirely by whites, knowing that as soon as negroes move in values will depreciate. Sometimes they sell their purchase at an exorbitant advance to a committee representing the neighborhood, and sometimes they simply wait until the depreciation has been accomplished and buy up other properties. Negroes lend themselves to this system of blackmail and are personally and individual responsible for the backfire that has been kindled in many cities. That is the whole situation in a nutshell. Decent negroes suffer, perhaps, but they should throw the blame on their own race. No decent, self-respecting negro is any more anxious to live among whites than decent, self-respecting whites are to live among negroes.

FIGHT SEGREGATION

Oklahoma City, Okla., April 14.—The Commissioners of this city have passed a Segregation Ordinance. Next the leading men and women of the Race saw the Mayor of the city, led by Dr. Wiseman, pastor of Avery Chapel A. M. E. church, and Dr. Westbrook, pastor of Calvary Baptist told the mayor that it was un-Christian, un-American, unjust and discriminatory to pass such an ordinance. The document presented to the Mayor and the Board of Commissioners was a strong one and if the Board does not annul the ordinance, the citizens will carry it to the Supreme Court. The committee cited cases, Plesst vs. Ferguson, 163, U. S., 555, held that: "The exercise of the police power of a state must not be unreasonable, but must be enacted in good faith for the promotion of the public good, and not for the oppression of annoyance of a particular class." They also cited the Carey et al vs. City of Atlanta. The Supreme Court of Georgia on February 15, 1915, held:

Court Decision.

Sections 1 and 2 of the Ordinance of the City of Atlanta, adopted June 16, 1913, and the corresponding sections of an amendment thereto, adopted November 3, 1913, prohibiting white persons and colored persons from residing in the same block, deny the inherent right of a person to acquire, enjoy and dispose of property, and for this reason are violative of the due process clause of the Federal and State Constitution, 84 S. E. 456." Chicago Defender.

"Wherefore your petitioners pray in this protest that the aforesaid ordinance be repealed by the Board of Commissioners." If not repealed, the citizens will take their case to the U. S. Supreme Court.

NEGRO SEGREGATION STRIKES INJUNCTION

Constitution

Federal Judge Blocks St. Louis Ordinance—Supreme Court Orders Reargument.

4-7-8-16

St. Louis, April 17.—Enforcement of the negro segregation ordinance of St. Louis was enjoined by the federal district court here today.

The injunction was granted by District Judge Dyer, who said he made the order temporary only because the federal supreme court now is considering a segregation case from Louisville, Ky. Otherwise, he said, he would have granted a permanent injunction.

One section of the segregation ordinance prohibits whites or negroes from living in a block in which 75 per cent of the houses are occupied by persons of the opposite race. Another makes similar restrictions, but the percentage is 100 instead of 75.

In announcing his decision, Judge Dyer said:

"The negro is entitled to the same consideration and the same rights as is a white man. The negro doesn't want social equality. He wants the same rights before the law as the white man and he should have them."

Washington, April 17.—The supreme court restored to its docket "for reargument by a full bench" the case involving the constitutionality of the Louisville, Ky., race segregation ordinance. The case was argued last week before seven justices. Chief Justice White gave no explanation for the decision to have the case reargued, but it is generally believed the court is about evenly divided on the question. Similar ordinances are in effect in Richmond, St. Louis and Baltimore.

CALL

s: New York City

SEP 9 1916

WHITE MAN MOVES TO NEGRO DISTRICT AND IS ARRESTED

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 8.—The new segregation ordinance of this city was today tried for the first time by Negroes. A white man, Philip Rappa, moved into a Negro section and Negroes had him arrested. He was fined $10 and ordered to move out immediately. The new ordinance forbids whites to move into Negro districts and Negroes to occupy houses in white sections. Negroes are satisfied with the law.